PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 50,771—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
B.I. ORIENTAL	3894	L. H. Moule	21st Aug.
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th "
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th "
			SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th "
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th "
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th "
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th "
B.I. INDIA	3800	R. F. Briscoe	31st "

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th August, 1896.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	R. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rasevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	B. Vidos	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

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MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

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MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	21st Aug. 1896

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
SALAZIE	4235	Paul	5th Sept. 1896.
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October "
NATAL	4074	Bourdon	31st "
OCEANIEN	4259	Schmitz	28th Nov. "
ERNEST SIMONS	5707	Le Troadec	26th Dec. "

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Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,232	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Transhipped at Colombo.

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S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 5th September.

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FOR KURRACHEE VIA CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandavi, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "SIMLA," 1,650 tons, on or about the 27th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, about the 29th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

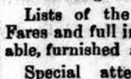
S.S. "BYCULLA," 1,516 tons, about the 8th Sept., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND DELAGOA BAY.

S.S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,662 tons, on or about 1st Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Inhambane, and Delagoa Bay in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
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THOS. COOK AND SON,
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REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
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W. B. STARKY,
Asst. Secy. to Chief Commr., C. P., P. W. D.
Nagpur, the 4th August, 1896.

NOTES.

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MONSOON 1896.

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ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
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Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to any of the well-known Brands; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

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THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. for it is undoubtedly the best shipped to India. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.
(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.
Proprietor,
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HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.

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SPECIAL DISCOUNT
FOR
CASH ONLY

on all heavy Goods, such as CLOCKS, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., in order to clear off as much of this class of Stock as possible and to avoid the trouble and expense of forwarding the same to their Calcutta House.

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THREE SPECIAL LINES AT SALE PRICES.
CAWNPORE TWILL SUITS.
WHITE CAWNPORE TWILL SLEEPING SUITS, made from the well-known Cawnpore Twill, free from irritating roughness, SOFT as SILK, ABSORBENT as FLANNEL. NOTE the PRICE, Rs. 3 per suit.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 2-13.
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FLANNELETTE SUITS,
SPECIAL—OUR NOTED FLANNELETTE SLEEPING SUITS are the best that can be produced at the price consistent with good quality and workmanship, each suit, Rs. 2-14 and 3-8.
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EVERLASTING WEAR.
THE "AJAX" SLEEPING SUIT, made from Oxford matte cloth: a splendid range of patterns, in white and fancy stripes, Rs. 5.
SALE PRICE, Rs. 4-8.
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BOMBAY.

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TO-DAY, THURSDAY, and TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, Aug. 20TH and 21ST, at 9-15 P.M., precisely,

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President, the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN,)

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THE PICKPOCKET,

Under the patronage and in the presence of

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Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 22nd August, being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PRESIDENCY MATCH.—COLD and HOT TIFFINS at the GYMKHANA HOTEL, only one minute's walk from the Ground.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received up to 5 p.m., on 15th September, 1896, for the construction of a High School and subsidiary buildings at Sholapur, and they will be opened in the Executive Engineer's office at Sholapur at noon on the 16th September, 1896.

2. Schedules of quantities, plans, specifications, and conditions of Contract can be seen at Sholapur at the Executive Engineer's office, during office hours on all working days.

3. Schedules of quantities can be obtained free of charge on application at the Executive Engineer's Office. They will also be sent by post, if required.

4. Each Tender must be sealed and accompanied by Rs. 50 as earnest-money, which will be returned in the case of rejected tenders. The person whose tender will be accepted shall have to pay Rs. 2,000 as security deposit.

5. The acceptance of tenders will rest with the Government of Bombay.

Government do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

K. R. GODBOLE, M.C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Sholapur District.

Sholapur, 11th August, 1896.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY—(5'-6" Gauge).

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

THE construction of the TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY, (from the Town of Surat on the B. B. and C. I. Railway to the Town of Nundurbar in the Khandeish Collectorate), about 100 miles in length, will be started towards the end of November, 1896. Contractors desirous of taking up work are invited to familiarize themselves with the nature of the country and its resources, and to submit their tenders (in sealed covers) to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Church Gate Street, Bombay, not later than the 14th November 1896.

Blank forms of Schedule for such tenders, as also the Specification and conditions of Contract, can be obtained at the office of the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, Bombay, and from the Resident Engineer, Surat. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250 as earnest-money.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. D. OLIVIER, MAJOR, R.E.,
Agent, B. B. and C. I. Ry.

General Offices, Bombay, 19th August, 1896.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. PEDROO SALVADOR RODRIGUES has contracted to SELL in pursuance of the power given to him in that behalf by the Decree of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated the 1st day of October, 1895, and made in suit No. 332 of 1895, wherein the said Pedroo Salvador Rodrigues was the Plaintiff and Narayan Ramchandra, Gajanan Ramchandra and Anandrao Ramchandra were the Defendants, the property hereunder described which belongs to the said Narayan Ramchandra, Gajanan Ramchandra and Anandrao Ramchandra and of which the said Pedroo Salvador Rodrigues is the present mortgagee. All persons who may have any claim on the said property or any part thereof by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his office, No. 5, Hummum Street Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim which will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

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KASHINATH JANARDAN MANTRI,
Purchaser's Attorney.

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MEMORIAL

TO THE LATE

SIR GEORGE CHESNEY, K.C.B., R.E., M.P.

A MEETING was held on the 24th April, at the ROYAL UNITED SERVICE INSTITUTION, of some of the friends of the late Sir George Chesney, to consider the question of the commemoration of his distinguished services as Soldier, Administrator, Statesman, and Author. General Sir Henry Norman presided, and was supported by Field Marshals Sir Linton Simmons and Sir Donald Stewart, and other friends of Sir George Chesney. To carry out the object of the Meeting, a General Committee was formed, which included the gentlemen then present, and in addition, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Field Marshal Lord Roberts, General Sir George White, Sir Andrew Scoble, Sir Alfred Lyall, Sir H. S. King, Sir W. W. Hunter, Mr. Meredith Townsend, General Richard Strachey, Mr. William Blackwood, and others.

The form the Memorial should take was left for the future consideration of the Committee, as it would depend on the amount subscribed, but the suggestions tended towards a bust of Sir George for the India Office, and a medal for valuable contributions to Military Literature. It was resolved to limit each subscription to a maximum of three guineas.

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W. WEBB,
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18th July, 1896.

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GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, 29, Esplanade Road,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co., 12, Bank Street,
Agents.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English-built C Under Spring CANOE LANDAU with patent self-acting Hood, by Lucas, of London

One set of best English Silver-mounted Four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English Silver-mounted pair-horse HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE and also made to Order.

A fresh consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in bags of 7 lbs. Price Rs. 7 per bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by

BEAUCLERK;

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

MESSRS. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta.
HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

BANKS.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED),

MADRAS.

ESTABLISHED 1885.

CAPITAL..... 25 LAKHS.

BRANCHES, BOMBAY, RAWULPINDI.

SUB-AGENCIES:—MURREE, (APRIL TO OCTOBER) AND RANIPETTAI.

Summarised Statement of Affairs, Half-year ended 30th June, 1896.

LIABILITIES.

Capital paid-up	Rs.	24,57,360 0 0
Reserves and Rest	"	11,16,292 9 8
Deposits	"	1,04,06,910 7 10
Bills and Acceptances	"	5,86,358 14 2
Sundries	"	1 00,026 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

ASSETS.

Cash	Rs.	21,84,516 2 4
Loans, Bills and Advances	"	1,14,95,588 11 5
Government and other Authorised Securities	"	4,20,622 14 4
Properties and Dead Stock	"	2,32,926 3 7
Bills Contra, and Sundries	"	323,304 13 3
Total	Rs.	1,46,65,948 12 11

N.B.—Fixed Deposits received at 4½ per cent. per annum for 12 months, and at 4 per cent. for 9 months.

By Order of the Board,
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st July, 1896.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 46, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cocksper Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople
Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna,
Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH, sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:— 14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:— Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS.—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Head through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Less Half-Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.				Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 r. a. 1 bon.	1,427½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,745xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,300xd
Commercial & Ld. Mge ...	{10,000 / 15,000}	100	{100 / 75}	10 r.c.	167
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra ...	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank ...	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£27
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation ...	83,000	$125	all	£1-5s.	£44
National Bank of India ...	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	200

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Alliance ...	1,200	1,100	all		740
Anglo-Indian ...	1,345		100	Nil	69
Aurangabad S. & M Co. Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	—	1,000
Bellary S & W Co. Ld (Bellary) ...	871	90	all	9 per ct.	290
Bombay United ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	870
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.25	650
Bombay Nasional Manfg. Co. Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	...	730
Britannia Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	800
Central India ...	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.50	1,720
China Mills Co Ld ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	975
City of Bombay Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,140
Colmatore S and W ...	1,000	100	100	...	110
Connaught Mills ...	800	500	500	25	800
Dawn Land & Mills ...	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs12	650
Ghoria Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Gurukhsey Mill ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.60	1,060xd
Hindi Mill ...	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.30	925
Ibrahim Mills ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	625
Jamsetsee ...	2,500	500	500	dvd 25	680
Jeejeebhoy Sett. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Kamatan ...	875	1,000	1,000	30	735
Kay ey Nasik Mills ...	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bullockaw ...	1,000	500	500	25	770
Kope Mills ...	500	500	1,000	20	630
Hyderabad ...	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton ...	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	670
Indian Manfg. ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	1,280
India-China Manufacturing Co., Ld ...	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	875
James Greaves ...	1,100	500	500	25	765
Jaffer Alli ...	800	500	500	dvd Rs.20	325
Jamshedjee Manufacturing Co. ...	1,200	250	250	dvd Rs.10	230
Jeevraj Balloo ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,090
Jubilee Mills Co. Ld ...	943	1,000	1,000	20	670
Khandelah ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	800
Khatau Makanjee Manfg. Co ...	800	250	250	Nil	850
Kheraj Mulji Mfg. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	851
Lakmidasjee Weaving Co. ...	1,200	100	100	dvd Rs.10	292
Laxmi Cotton Mfg. ...	445	1,000	1,000	30	975
Maharashtra Manufacturing Co. ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	1,140
Manchester United ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.120	3,550
Mahalaxmee ...			1,000	Nil	600
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulbarga) ...	9,400	500	500	15 pr ct	2,900
Maneckjee Petit ...	4,000	1,000	1,000	dv Rs100	2,810
Manockjee ...	6,000	250	250	dvd Rs 6	160
Meerzji Goculdas ...	1,550	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs75	2,425
Mysore S & M Co Ld ...	4,000	250	250	dvd 15	240
Madura Mills ...	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National ...	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	620
New Great Eastern ...	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	640
Oriental ...	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	430
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	1,370
Queen Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	970
Ripon Mills ...	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,320
Sassoon ...	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	1,270
Sholapore Mills ...	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs12	1,730
Soonderdas ...	750	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,000
Southern India ...	1,000	500	500	15	170
Southern Mahratta ...	1,212	250	250	dvRs13½	400
Sun M lls, Ld ...	1,200	250	250	dvRs 12½	345
Standard Mills Co. ...	1,600	500	500	25	440
Star of India ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	850
Swadeshi Mills ...	675	600	600	dvd Rs20	740
Swadeshi and Alliance ...	1,000	80	800	dvd Rs30	700
Union Spinning Land Manufacturing Co ...	900	1,000	1,000	50	600
Union Mills Ld ...	00	1,000	1,000	...	650
Uen ishunker Lukhmshunker C Mill Co Ld ...	900	800	800	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills ...	558	1,000	1,000	Nil	450
Western India ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	30	935
Wadia Mills ...	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly	
Akbar ...	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert (tinning &c ...	100	500	all	18 pr. ct	45
Albert (Kurrachee) ...	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,190
Bellary ...	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14	225
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	2	275
Bombay Cotton Broach Cawnpore Press Co., Ld ...	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	175
Broach City Press Co., Ld ...	600	200	200	1	187½
Colaba ...	600	200	200	12	230
East India ...	500	1,888	1,888	dvd Rs15	325
English Press ...	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,370
and Manfg ...	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	110
Fort ...	150	8,500	500	25+80	1,160
French ...	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	615
Harvey and Sabapathy ...	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	380
Hingoli Press Co., Ld ...	700	100	100	dvd Rs11	160
Khangaum ...	240	450	450	Rs40	530
Mahuva Press Co., Ld ...	200	200	all	15 pr. ct.	255
Mashmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld. ...	300	600	500	50	95
Mercantile ...	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs4	85
Mofussil Co ...	3,125	400	400	Nil	382½
Munmar M ...	1,000	250	all	15	215
New Bezar ...	1,200	500	500	dvd Rs30	600
New Indian ...	4,000	125	125	dvd Rs 9	102½
Prince of Wales ...	100	500	500	25	495
Sabapathy (Bellary) ...	600	500	75	20	380
Samson ...	200	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co ...	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,250
Sind ...	400	2,000	750	60	540
Surrah Woollen Mills ...	1,200	250	250	Nil	87
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	270	200	all	12	230
Volkart ...	...	1,000	10	dvd Rs35	1,285

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown ...	1,750	100	100	12	400
Back Bay Baths ...	500	50	50	12	50
Badham Pile ...	5,000	100	100	12	171
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation ...	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,600
Do. New Issue. ...	500	375	625	75	1,660
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	7
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld ...	460	500	500	5 pr. ct.	50
Bombay Flour Mill ...	720	500	500	50	1,480
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	250
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills ...	1,500	200	200	12	230
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld ...	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn ...	6,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	17½
John Roberts & Co ...	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co. ...	4,000	200	175	21	390
Kurrachee Landing ...	600	600	300	30	200
Marcks & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	180xd
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	40
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	10 pr. ct.	168
Phillips & Co., Ld ...	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs.6	105
Port Canning Co ...	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs22	520
Soundy & Co...	1,000	100	100	9	50
Thacker & Co	2,000	500	25	60	1,030xd
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100		132
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	100	dvd Rs1	3½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

				guar.	
G.I.P. R. Consolidated Stock ...	...	4½%	all	5 p. c.	427½
B. B. & C. I. R.	...	& 1%	...	o.	
Ahmedabad Prantej ...	4,000	500	300		107½
The Tapti Valley ...	26,000	500	50	...	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold ...	Rs. 27-3	Nom.
Gold Leaf ...	,, 27-5	
Pekin, bar Gold, old ...	,, 26-14	
Do. do. new ...	,, 26-12	
Australia bar Gold ...	,, 26-14	
Bombay bar Gold ...	,, 26-9	
Sovereigns ...	,, 17-2	
Do. Dragons ...	,, 17	
Bar T ...	,, 83d	
2nd Do. ...	,, 83-4	

SHAKESPEARE'S MEMORIAL, STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

Subscriptions are invited for the Shakespeare Memorial, Stratford-on-Avon, which is to be erected on the site of the old Theatre, and to include a Library, Picture Gallery, and Museum.

Subscriptions will be received by the Bankers of the Memorial Committee, Messrs. Barclay & Co., 54, Lombard Street, London, E.C., and by the Secretary, Mr. Edgar Flower, Stratford-on-Avon.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 9-37m., 9-36s. Low water, 2-46m., 4-10s.
Arrival of H. E. the Governor, 6-3 p.m.
Broach City Press Company, Dean Lane, 2 p.m.
Half-yearly general meeting, Byculla Club, 5 p.m.
Presentation of an address to Mr. Virchand Raghavji, Tivoli Theatre, 7-45 p.m.
Novelty Theatre: Thespian Club's performance, 9-15 p.m.
Cricket: R. D. Fusiliers vs. Royal Navy.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Kola and Courland left the dock yesterday.

INSOLVENCY COURT.—Owing to the indisposition of the Hon. Mr. Justice Strachey, the Insolvency Court did not sit yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Maria Valerie, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day (Thursday).

THE ANJUMAN-E-ELMI-E-FARSI.—A conversational meeting will be held, this evening, at 5-30, in the hall of the new High School, Hornby Road, Fort, when Mirza Mohammed Behbani, Sheikh-ul-Islam-Zadeh, munshi to the Anjuman, will be in attendance.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.—The Mangrol Jain Mandali will present an address to Mr. Virchand Raghavji Gandhi, B. A., who is going to America with his family by the s. s. Oriental, at the Tivoli Theatre, at 7-45, this evening. Mr. Premchand Roychand will preside.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The s. s. Jubeda, Captain J. F. Tyndal, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Jeddah, encountered from 35° E to 64° E strong W. S. W. wind and high sea, from thence to Bombay moderate monsoon with confused sea, and weather fine throughout. The Barquentine Merritt, Captain W. M. Gillmore, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Mauritius, experienced for the first part of the voyage rough weather, and latter part moderate.

ALLEGED CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Raghu Sadashiv was brought up on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of eight tolas of gold, valued at Rs 200, belonging to Babu Narayen. Mr. De Souza appeared for the complainant, while Mr. S. B. Kapadia defended the accused. The complaint was that accused was given the gold to make ornaments, and he denied having ever received it. The defence was that complainant owed some money to the accused, and to avoid the claim he got up the charge. The charge being not proved, the magistrate dismissed the complaint.

A GLASS MERCHANT WITHDRAWS HIS COMPLAINT.—Tyeballi Ebrahimji, a glass merchant, residing at Doctor Street, reported to the police, on the evening of the 17th instant, the theft of gold ornaments, weighing thirty-four tolas, and valued at Rs. 852, from his safe, some time between Sunday, the 9th instant, and Monday, the 17th idem. The ornaments were seen safe on the 9th instant, and were missed on the 17th idem, when the complainant opened the safe to take out some of the ornaments for his wife. The stolen ornaments were only a portion of a number of ornaments kept in the safe. After the police had commenced their investigation, the complainant expressed a wish to withdraw the complaint, and requested the police to discontinue their inquiry. The complainant having made an endorsement to that effect in the complaint book and signed it, the police inquiry, as requested, was stopped.

EXCITING CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About a quarter-past 7 o'clock, on Tuesday evening, a carriage and a pair, belonging to Mr. Goverdhandas Goculdass Tajpal, were standing on the Picket Road, near the police station, waiting for the mehta who had gone into the Mahajan Wady, when the animals attached to the carriage took fright at the noise of a passing carriage and bolted, dashing down the Picket Road, turning into the Kalbadevie Road, thence on to the Esplanade Road. Turning into the Church Gate Street, they continued their career along the Queen's Road, as far as the French Bridge. The frightened animals then turned into Girgaum, and ran as far as the Cheera Bazaar, where they were stopped by one Bhicoo Raghoo and others. It is surprising that neither the carriage nor the horses were in any way injured. The carriage collided with a Municipal lamp post on the Esplanade Road, damaging it. Two police sowars, who happened to be returning to the stables from the Fort, on seeing the horses bolting with the carriage, galloped after it, keeping on each side, shouting to the pedestrians to get out of the way until the carriage was stopped. At the time the horses bolted, the coachman, named Mahomed, was near the horses, heads and was about to take some food from the hands of one of the servants of the Mahajan Wady. The two sycos having also gone into the Mahajan Wady to have some food, the horses were left uncontrolled, when they commenced their mad career.

FRAUDULENT POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, at the Mazagon, Police Court, yesterday, Moonshee Hasson Mahomed, head constable, B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged Govinda Ravala, a Dubra lad, aged seventeen, with having in his possession Rs. 97-14 in cash and currency notes and a metal watch, of the value of Rs. 8, reasonably suspected of having been stolen or fraudulently obtained. It appears that, about 9 o'clock, on Tuesday night, the accused went to the Grant Road Railway Station, and purchased a third-class ticket for Ahmedabad. As he had no luggage with him, and as his movements appeared to be somewhat suspicious, Constable Dosabhoy, of the Railway police, stopped him near the gate and asked him whether he had any money with him. The boy replied in the negative. Not satisfied with this explanation, the constable arrested him, and on searching him discovered Rs. 97-14 in currency notes and cash and a metal watch concealed about his waist. On being interrogated as to how he had come by the money, the lad replied that he had stolen it from a dharmsalla at Bulsar. A telegram was at once despatched to the police authorities at Bulsar to make inquiry into the matter. A telegraphic reply was received yesterday forenoon, stating that a robbery had been reported at the dharmsalla at Bulsar by one Kuber Ramji, a Lohana, at present residing at Barbhaya moholla, Bombay. The police applied for a short remand of the case, in order to enable them to find out the complainant and to further investigate the matter. His Worship granted the application.

—THEFT BY A NEIGHBOUR.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Saunderson charged Khodabux Alibux, a Mahomedan, aged thirty, before Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, with theft of gold and silver ornaments and pieces of wearing apparel, of the aggregate value of Rs. 220, the property of Natoo Pachia, a groom, residing in a stable at Khetwady. The complainant and accused resided in one stable, but in different rooms. On the morning of the 18th June last, the complainant and his wife went out, and on their return home in the evening they found their wooden box broken open and its contents stolen. The matter was reported to the police, and the accused, who had since disappeared, was suspected. The police on an inquiry arrested the accused's brother in his room at Khetwady, and on searching his place, recovered a piece of wearing apparel belonging to the complainant. This, however, did not appear to be a portion of the stolen property, and the brother was released from police custody. In the course of the police inquiries, a Mahomedan, named Fakir Mahomed, who is a friend of the accused, and who resides in the same locality, came forward and made a statement to the police to the effect that the accused had left with him a wooden box. The police took charge of the box, and on its being forced open, all the stolen ornaments, &c., were found therein. In continuation of their inquiry, the police subsequently ascertained that the accused had absconded to Oonar, where a telegram was sent requesting the authorities thereof to arrest the accused. On the 5th instant the police at Oonar arrested the accused, who was then brought down to Bombay in police custody. The accused, in his defence, stated that the property belonged to him, and that he had purchased it from a certain Mahomedan at Lucknow. A telegraphic message was sent to Lucknow to ascertain the veracity of the accused's statement, but the Mahomedan referred to by the accused denied having had any transaction with the accused. His Worship, in convicting the accused, remarked that though there was no direct evidence against the accused, yet the chain of circumstantial evidence was complete. His Worship sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

A CURIOUS custom, known as Quaaltajh, is still partially observed in the Isle of Man. The person who first sweeps the floor on New Year's morning must begin to brush the dust from the door to the hearth, instead of, as usual, sweeping it to the door. It would be considered a most grievous affair if the latter were done, as the good fortune of the family would thereby be thought to be swept from home for the year. Nor must any light be taken out of the house, or a death would be certain to occur before the expiration of the ensuing twelve months. It is also thought an unlucky omen if a female, or a light or red-haired person, chance to be the first visitant on that day.

ROWLANDS KALYDOR is a most delightfully cooling, soothing, healing, refreshing, and emollient milk for the skin. It prevents and removes reckless and sunburn, soothes and heals stings of insects, cures prickly heat, &c.; renders the skin soft and delicate, and produces a clear and healthy complexion. It is warranted free from any poisonous ingredients. Ask any dealer in perfumery, for Rowlands' Kalydor, and avoid poisonous and worthless imitations!

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE drought in Purnea has come to an end after lasting thirty days, but the bhadoi crops have been all but destroyed over a large area.

IT is probable that Sir Comer Petheram will not return to India after the *Puja* vacation, Mr. Maclean joining his appointment at the end of the holidays.

THE Kosi river has been rising again, and the railway line between Forbesganj and Anchragbat has been breached. The gap is 200 feet wide, with water breaking through it. Passengers tranship in country boats.

GENERAL YEATMAN BIGGS, and Colonel Aylmer are expected back at Darjeeling about the 10th proximo. It seems that they got as far north as Chamiuno on the frontier with Mr. Claude White. The trip was not devoid of incident, as Colonel Aylmer lost all his baggage down a khud side during the march near Lachen.

IN connection with the scheme now before the Corporation, it is proposed to establish dhobikhanas in different parts of the town, which are to be supplied with filtered water. It is proposed to levy a rate of Rs. 2 per mensem on each family who make their dhobis resort to these places for the purpose of washing their linen. Such dhobis will be furnished with passes to obtain admission to the laundries.

THE cholera visitation in the Punjab, which at one time threatened to be serious, appears to be happily dying out. The figures for the week ending with the 9th instant show 164 fresh cases only for the whole Province, which, with 147 remaining over from the previous week, gave a total of 311 cases on hand. Of these, 183 were cured, 79 had died, and 49 only remained under treatment. In all there have been, since the outbreak began, 6,668 cases with 3,634 deaths, which is about the proportion of deaths to seizures that has been observable in recent years.

WE recently announced the gift of some £600 from the London City Companies to the United Kingdom Branch of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund for the purpose of forming scholarships for Indian students who proceeded home to complete their medical studies. We now hear from home that the money was subscribed by the following:—The Drapers, £210; the City of London Corporation, £105; the Cloth-workers, £100; the Merchant Taylor and Mercers, each £52; the Wax Chandlers and Cordwainers, each £21-10-0; and the Armourers and Leatherse'lers, each £10-10-0. The awards will be appropriately termed the "City of London Scholarships." Lady Wenlock, Lady Elliott, General Brackenbury, and Mr. Macdonald were elected members of the United Kingdom Committee last month.

CAPTAIN LOCH, Commandant of the Military Police Battalion, at Aijal, has arrived at Lungleh. No further trouble is expected there with the Military Police.

AT the Examination for the Indian Medical Service, now in progress at Home, twenty-five candidates applied for permission to compete for twelve vacancies. One was rejected by a medical board, so that twenty-four were left sitting. At the last examination thirty-one candidates competed for seventeen places.

IT has been laid down that a General officer commanding a 1st Class District when officiating for a Lieutenant-General of one of the four Commands, will receive his full salary of Rs. 3,500 per month *plus* an additional Rs. 1,000. A Major-General while so officiating will be granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-General.

THE Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, sanctioned the delocalisation of the 40th Pathan Regiment, of Bengal infantry, from the Quetta District and its transfer to the Punjab Command. The movement of the regiment will be effected during the cold weather reliefs and the vacancy in Baluchistan will be probably filled by a battalion of Bombay infantry.

IT was disclosed in a trial the other day in the Calcutta High Court on a mortgage-bond that it contained a penalty clause to the effect that in case of default in any one instalment on the mortgage-bond interest at the rate of four annas per rupee per mensem was to be charged, in addition to the usual Rs. 75 per mensem. There was default, so that interest at the rate of nearly 400 per cent. per annum was actually charged, and a decree given in full of the claim. The original amount borrowed was Rs. 500, and the accumulations amounted to Rs. 2,000.

THE following exhibitors at the Simla Fine Arts Exhibition, were highly commended:—Mr. F. Swynnerton, Mrs. H. B. Laing, Mr. J. R. Young, Mrs. Williamson, Mr. Frank Brooks, Mrs. Barber, Colonel Woodthorpe, Colonel Strahan, Mrs. L. K. Williamson, Captain Donne, and Mrs. Ibbetson. For photographs the commended are:—Mrs. Latemer, Mr. Thomas Smith, Mr. G. H. Anderson, Mrs. A Ker, Lieutenant C. H. Stuart, Mrs. L. K. Williamson, Sergeant W. Poole, Surgeon-Captain Armstrong, Captain Hobday, Mrs. H. Cunliffe, Major Bythell, Mrs. Maccracken, Captain C. L. Wilson, Mr. A. W. Petrie, Colonel Radford, Mr. A. R. B. Shutteworth, Mrs. A. Walker, Captain Greenhill Gardyne, Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. W. Robert, Mr. R. Waller (smr) and Miss Sime.

SANCTION has been given to the transfer of the bazaar in Landour Cantonment to civil control and for its exclusion from Cantonment limits.

THE triennial report of the Punjab dispensaries shows that fifteen dispensaries have been added during the last three years; these have chiefly been opened in the districts where they were most required, such as Rohtak and Hissar, but several districts, and amongst them Lahore, are noted as being still insufficiently supplied in this respect. In 1894 the Punjab held the highest percentage of women patients in India, with the exception of Madras, and the percentage has increased this year. Last year, with its short rainfall, was very healthy, especially in water-logged district: so far as the rainfall goes, this year ought to be still healthier. Only 30,000 patients were vaccinated in 1895 as against 73,161 in 1894 and 60,000 in 1893, the reasons ascribed being the healthiness of the year and reluctance to use the services of the vaccinators, a reluctance, however, which should not be encouraged. The most disquieting item in the report is that the subscriptions from natives were even less than last year, amounting only to about Rs. 10,000: while the European subscriptions have declined in sympathy with them.

THE Hon. Mr. J. D. Rees, C.I.E., left Ootacamund, on the 7th instant to take up the Residentship at Trivandrum, capital of the Travancore State. Mr. Rees rode a bicycle from Ooty to Burliar, the foot of the ghats, outdistancing the mail tonga dak by miles.

AT a meeting of the Calcutta Faculty of Arts held on Friday, it was decided to introduce Bengali as an optional subject in the F. A. and B. A. examinations, just as drawing is in the Entrance examination. Students passing in Bengali will obtain the usual certificate.

SURGEON-CAPTAIN H. R. C. BARBER, Civil Surgeon of Murree, is down with enteric fever, and has been admitted to the Lady Roberts' Home for treatment. Surgeon-Captain J. C. Morgan, Staff Surgeon, is at present carrying on the Civil Surgeon's duties in the station.

AN alarming encroachment of the sea near Warkalay, about 20 miles from Trevandrum, is reported by the Trevandrum paper. The encroachment threatens to invade the canal and backwater, which is the high-way between the capital of the State and Cochin. Should the sea find its way into the canal, the five tunnels under the Warkalay cliffs will be endangered. The strip of land between the waterway and the sea, is in some places only a few hundred yards.

THE Chief Court of the Punjab rose for the long vacation on Saturday. Justices Frizelle and Reid will act as Vacation judges. Justice Stogdon will spend the vacation in Simla, Justice Clark goes to Kashmir, and Justice Chatterjee to Calcutta and Simla. The vacation ends on Thursday, the 15th October.

THE Madras Government has accorded sanction to the opening of the Khurda-road, Bheebaneshware section, (about 12 miles) of the East Coast Railway, for public traffic, subject to a speed restriction of 30 miles an hour.

THE following are the exact terms under which the Burma Ruby Mines Company are to work in future:—(1st), a fourteen years' lease; (2nd), a fixed rent of Rs. 3,15,000; (3rd), 20 per cent of the net profits in excess of that amount; (4th), six out of the ten lakhs of arrears due to the Government to be remitted; (5th), the other four lakes to be paid up by the Government taking half the excess over the 5 per cent. dividends until they are liquidated.

THE lease of the Pyinmana forests, the most valuable in Burma, will expire in 1897. It is reported that the local Government recommended the lease to be extended for three years to the existing lessees, the Bombay Burma Trading Corporation. The Government of India are now considering the matter, and as other foresters are of opinion that the Government promised that the lease would be put up to tender some opposition to the proposal, may be expected.

THE Committee on Railway schemes will, as we recently stated, meet shortly at Simla, under the presidency of the Viceroy. The Public Works and Finance members will take part in the proceedings, and also such specialists from the departments concerned, as may be found desirable. The primary object before the Committee is to consider the schemes, which have been submitted to Government from all sources, especially those for feeder lines, for the purpose of investigating their relative importance, and of forming a comprehensive idea of the requirements of the country, and of the manner in which they can best be met with the means which are available.

THE Masonic Ball of Lodge "Light of the Himalayas," under the patronage of Sir William Lockhart, Commanding the Punjab Army, takes place at Murree, on the 27th August, the proceeds will be devoted to the Punjab Masonic Institution for orphans.

THE "Times of Ceylon," of 13th instant, says:—"We much great to state that, at a meeting of the Stewards of the Ceylon Turf Club, held in the Stewards' Room, at the Havelock Race-course, at the conclusion of yesterday's events, it was decided to take definite action with regard to the alleged in-and-out running of The Wreck at the Meet, and late last night, Mr. Langton received a notice from the Stewards, informing him that he would not be allowed to run his horses, or ride for the rest of the Meet. This very serious action is naturally the theme of much discussion in Colombo, but we prefer at present to make no comments on it whatever, until more information is at our command, than is the case at present—Since writing the above, we learn that Mr. Langton was not informed by the Stewards, as to what accusations were made against him, or given any chance of meeting them; but, on receipt of the letter referred to, he immediately addressed the Stewards, and claimed the right of being heard in self defence, inasmuch as it would appear, as if he had been condemned out of the mouth of Chatwin, the jockey, who rode The Wreck. One or two of Mr. Langton's personal friends are, however, interesting themselves on his behalf, and some of them propose to get up a round robin to the Stewards, requesting that they will re-consider their decision in the matter.

BY far the most interesting, and in many respects the most valuable, "exhibit" that has been seen in a court of law for some years were the original Transvaal Conventions which were put in in the case of the Jameson trial. These documents were brought from the Foreign Office in a carefully closed despatch-box. With some show of official ceremony Sir Thomas Sanderson unlocked the box and handed the Conventions to the Judges. It was then seen that they were enclosed in morocco covers of the peculiar colour affected by the office of which Sir Thomas is the permanent head, and that they were carefully attached to them by what appeared to be green ribbons. Even when formally "put in," it was almost amusing to see with what apparent anxiety they were regarded. Sir Thomas seemed almost unwilling to leave them for a succeeding witness to identify the characteristic signature of President Kruger. This done, Sir Edward Clarke and Sir Frank Lockwood asked for them to inspect them. From Sir Edward the Attorney-General received them, and by him they were placed in the despatch-box and again locked up. Any future reference that may be made in court to the Conventions will be by duly certified copies.

THE Westminster Cartoons, Vol. II., giving a pictorial history of political events since the General Election of 1892, have just been issued. It is the lively narrative of Mr. Carruthers Gould, as told in bits, as the wonderful history of this Administration was developing. These pictures are now grouped in a fashion succinctly explained in the preface—the earlier cartoons dealing with political events connected directly with the House of Commons; the passing cloud of difficulty with the United States, the Ashanti Expedition, and the attitude of Great Britain towards the Sultan of Turkey and the Eastern question being illustrated next; then appearing the reminders of South African difficulties, and of Mr. Chamberlain's game with Mr. Kruger, who holds all the best cards; next appearing a group of Soudan question cartoons; and, finally, the Education Bill controversy receiving humorous illustration. The pictures reappearing in their groups, and on specially good paper, bear reproduction admirably, and thus bear witness to the excellence of Mr. Gould's work, and the good nature of his caricatures. They all bear looking at, not only twice, but many times, and they all mark distinct points in the political history, well seized at the moment.

THE other afternoon the memorial to Sir Thomas More, the cost of which has been defrayed by public subscription, was unveiled in the Chelsea Public Library and formally handed over to the Library Commissioners. The subscribers were represented by Mr. Alfred Cock, Q. C., Mr. H. A. de Colgar, and Mr. Sidney Lee, author of the Life of Sir Thomas More in the Dictionary of National Biography. These three gentlemen, with the Bishop of Emmaus—who was unfortunately absent from illness—have acted as the organizing committee. After Mr. Cock had pointed out the propriety of placing a memorial of More in Chelsea, Mr. Hodge expressed the pleasure it gave the Commissioners in accepting the gift. The memorial consists of a very delicately executed bronze statuette by Herr Ludwig Cauer, of Berlin, which was exhibited in last year's Royal Academy. More is represented seated, and wears the furred robes of a member of the court, as in Holbein's sketch of More and his household, which is now in the Basle Museum. On the pedestal is a brass tablet, with the inscription: "Sir Thomas More. Born in London, 1478. Lived in Chelsea, 1523-1534. Executed on Tower Hill, 1535. This statuette was placed here by public subscription, 1896." Additional interest attaches to this memorial as the first public endeavour to pay honour to More which is free from sectarian associations.

A VERY pretty story has been put about in some of the papers to the effect that Spain is watching with pain the manner in which English firms are shipping war munitions to the Cuban insurgents. The Spanish Embassy, it is alleged, have made representations to the Foreign Office on the subject, and under the belief that more shipments are imminent, the Foreign Office is stated to have detailed "special officers to watch the Thames, Hull, and Liverpool. But Don Francisco de Reynoso, the First Secretary of the Spanish Embassy in London, informed a representative of the *Daily Mail* that not only had no protest of that sort been made to the Foreign Office but that there was not the slightest reason to suppose that any shipments of arms or stores were being made to Cuba from England.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION REVERSED.

IMPERATRIX VS. PEERAJEE SHETIBA.

THE appellant applied for revision of a decision of Mr. P. H. Dastur, Presidency Magistrate, who, on the 3rd June last, convicted the appellant and others of lurking-house-trespass by night and theft in a stable, and sentenced them to rigorous imprisonment for four months each.

The magistrate, in his finding, said that the first and third accused admitted their guilt, and implicated the second accused, the appellant. The latter denied he was present that night in the loft of the complainant; but the witnesses saw two men running out of the loft, when No. 1 was arrested, one of them being No. 3; and the witnesses, therefore, corroborated the statement of Nos. 1 and 3 as to the presence of a third man. The appellant, after his arrest, pointed out the cart from which the nail was taken to be used as a burglar's implement. This nail was found in the loft after their theft. The witnesses called for the appellant did not prove his "alibi." His brother stated that he saw the appellant asleep in his room, while the other witnesses stated that he went to sleep in the Deewankhana. If he was present there, he would have gone to his brother's wife, when called by her. The magistrate ordered all the three accused to

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Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening reports a decline of 1-16th per cent. more in Consols, at 113 3-8; but Indian Sterling Loan was unchanged, at 120¼. Three and a-half Rupee Securities were 5-16ths per cent. lower, at £64. The price of Bar Silver in London receded ¼d., say to 30 9-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was 5-8 cent cheaper, at 66 3-8 cents per oz.; with demand Exchange on London ¼ cent lower, at 4·86 dollars. The market rate of discount on short London Bills was reduced yesterday by 1-8 per cent., to ¾ per cent.; that on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper remaining at 1 per cent. The Exchange Banks further put down their buying rate on India at 30 days' by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 1 15-16d. per rupee. French Rentes in Paris were unchanged yesterday at 102¾; with Paris Exchange on London a shade lower, at Rs. 25·18. Coal Freights from Cardiff to Bombay via the Canal were 6d. dearer, at 19s. per ton.

The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 1,260,000 quarters, or 90,000 quarters less than was upon the water at the close of the previous week.

A further advance of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton at Liverpool yesterday, at 4 13-32d. per lb.; and Futures were 9-64d. higher in all positions, the extreme rates being 4 15-32d. for August deliveries, and 4 17-64d. for December-January. Surats advanced generally 1-16d. per lb. Egyptian "Fair" Brown was unchanged, at 5 11-16d. The market closed firm; Surats firmer; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having aggregated 6,000 bales, including 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 6,000 bales.

The Manchester market was strong; and Reuter quotes for 7 lbs. Grey Shirtings at 4s. 2½. per piece, 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings, 5s. 2d.; 39-in. Jacconets, 2s. 1d.; 45-in. Mulls, at 2s. 2¼d.; and 40's Mule Twist, at 7¼d. per lb.

In New York yesterday, a further rise of ¼ cent was established in the price of ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton, at 8 7-16 cents per lb.; while Futures for September and December, were 31 points higher, at 8·06 and 8·14 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales compared with 400 bales last year, and 2,200 bales the year before.

Stimulated by the above news from Liverpool and New York, our local Cotton market has been firm again to-day, and prices have further advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. Business, however, has been upon only a moderate scale in both directions, exporters having bought 700 bales, say, 200 Dholleras, at Rs. 200; and 100 each of Dhulia, at Rs. 179; Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 192; Wadwan at Rs. 188; Karanja, at Rs. 195; and Bengal, at Rs. 171; while the Mills have taken 1,600 bales, consisting of 500 Akola, at Rs. 188; 400 Dhollera, at Rs. 183; 200 each of Batva, at Rs. 185½; and Indore, at Rs. 182; and 100 each of Oomrawuttee, at Rs. 189; Khangaum, at Rs. 190; and Wadwan at Rs. 189 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady in tone to-day, a moderate export business having been reported on the basis of previous rates.

SEEDS.—The feeling in this market also has been steady with a moderate amount of business passing for exporters' account. Prices of both *Linseed* and *Rapeseed* have advanced one anna per cwt., closing quotations this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	6-10-0 to 6-12-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	,,	7-6-0 to 7-7-0	,,
Do. Cawnpore	,,	7-1-0 to 7-2-0	,,
Do. Red do.	,,	6-8-0 to 6-10-0	,,

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	785 bales.
Wheat	31,202 cwts.
Rapeseed	3,350 ,,
Castorseed	1,993 ,,
Rice	8,314 ,,

EXCHANGE opened weak again this morning at 1s. 2 1-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and 1s. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. Banks sold a fair amount at the former figure, after which rates declined further, and 1s. 2 1-32d. Wire Transfer was difficult to obtain and the market closed weak as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 to 1s. 2 1-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 to 1s. 2 1-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 1-16d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 1-8d.	do.
Francs do.	1'48¾	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady to-day at some further decline in rates which for 3½ per Cents opened at 109 3/16 for Money, and 109 1/16 for Account; then advanced to 109 1-8 in the latter position, and closed at 109 1-8 and 109 1-16 in the two positions, respectively; Three per Cents being quoted at 104¾.

SHARES.—In Mill Scrip there has been a little movement to-day, the changes in prices being entirely in buyers' favour. Bank of Bombay Shares are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 1,427½ per share.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY CAPTAIN W. G. WILSON, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 20th August, 1896.

1. There will be 25-pr. R.M.L. Gun and Gun Laying drill at Byculla Head-quarters to-day at 8-30 p.m., to be followed by a lecture on Fire Discipline.

2. A committee meetin will be held on Wednesday next the 26th instant at the Fort Head-quarters at 6-30 p.m.

3. The Fort Head-quarters will be closed from 11 a.m. Friday till Monday next.

By Order,
A. J. PEILE, Lieut., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V.D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 20th August, 1896.

1. Targets will be ready from 7 to 9 a.m on Fridays at the Revolver Range of the 22nd Bombay Infantry (near the Crawford Market) for all officers and Sergeants who may wish to practice. 6

2. Government Resolution No. 3602 dated 14th August 189 is published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps.—Edward Morton Deane-Gentleman, to be Second-Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The Town Hall will be available for drills on Friday the at 21st instant at 5-30 p.m. Trained members are invited and all recruits are requested to attend. Single sticks and foils will be provided.

2. There will be a ride out to Matoonga on the 22nd instant one detachment will fall in under Lieut. Moir near the Gymkhana and start at 6-45 a.m.

The other at Mahaluxmi station in charge of Sergeant Ker will start at 7 a.m. In order to insure a correct rendezvous of the two detachments the strictest punctuality will be exercised.

By Order.
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

The second Regimental Dance of the season will take place in the Town Hall on Friday the 21st instant.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Lieut. H. C. Roe, Apollo Hotel, Fort.
Sergt.-Major J. H. Downing, Head-quarters, Bo. Vol. Rifles.
Cr.-Sergt. H. Black, Govt. Telegraph Office, Pydhownie.
Cr.-Sergt. R. Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Cr.-Sergt. W. J. Knight, Cathedral High School, Fort.
Sergeant W. G. Nicoll, Victoria Buildings, Fort.
Sergeant S. F. Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Corporal G. F. Lund, Lund and Blockley, Fort.
Volunteer H. Row, Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon.
Volunteer W. T. Gariah, Byculla School, Byculla.
W. B. Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.

Members Rs. 2 to include two ladies.
Non-Members Rs. 3 to include two ladies.
Extra lady Re. 1.
Light refreshments will be provided.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 19.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Drummond s—31 cases whisky, Morenas and Co; 146 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee; 438 cases whisky, Turner Morrison and Co; 1 qr-cask whisky, Croft Mody and Co; 15 cases soap and 2 cases provisions, D Dadabhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Edindale s—24 cases medicine, cheese, and bacon, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

Oriental s—3 cases champagne, F Fischer and Co.

FROM CHARENTE.

Werneth Hall s—50 casjeo brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM TRIESTE.

Maria Valerie s—12 bales writing paper, N Heptoolabhoy; 4 cases lampware, F M Bharmull and Co; 36 cases lampware, F Jaffer.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Archimede s—10 cases liqueur, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee; 160 cases claret and champagne, C J Nicond and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler s—2 hogsheads rectified spirit, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

Ehrinfels s—5 drums rectified spirit, B Cullianjee.

FROM NEW YORK.

Armenia s—2 cases tobacco and 3 cases cigarettes, R R Parukh and Co.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT.—AUGUST 18.

10 p.m.	79·6

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 19.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	80·5
2 p.m.	86·3
4 p.m.	82·1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HINDMARSH—August 13, at Mozufferpore, the wife of E Hindmarsh, F R C S E, of a daughter.

JONES—August 12, at the Futtickcherri's Tea Estate, Barasmasia Division, Chittagong, the wife of Robert Llewelyn Jones, of a son.

WILSON—August 6, at Periyakulam, the wife of James Wilson, Supervisor, L F P W D, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CAMPBELL—McNAUGHT—August 10, at Nowgong, Assam, by the Rev S Endle, Thomas James Campbell, Deputy Conservator, I Forest Dept, to Maud Isabella Beatrice, daughter of Surgn-Capt James McNaught, Civil Medical Officer, Nowgong District, Assam.

DEATHS.

BROWN—August 9, at Lucknow, of dysentery, Mrs Mary Brown, wife of George Brown, and the beloved mother of Edward Brown, Jailor, Central Prison, aged 72.

BREITHAUPT—August 17, at Templeton Lodge, Ootacamund, Thomas George Breithaupt, aged 85 years, 1 month and 27 days.

FLEMING—August 10, at Dehra Dun, of cholera, George Lewis Fleming, of Meakin & Co, Brewers, Kussowlie.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

OWING to pressure on our space numerous Letters to the Editor are unavoidably held over. They will be given at the earliest opportunity.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 20, 1896.

As was anticipated, the Provincial Budget for the year 1896-97 is in many respects more satisfactory than that of the previous year. The revised estimates for the year 1895-96 were far better than the original estimates for the current year, which, as Mr. Nugent avows in his lucid financial statement, was unfavourable in the extreme. The revenue estimate had been taken at Rs. 4,16,45,000, nearly nine lakhs over that of 1894-95. The expenditure exceeded it by nearly ten lakhs, and a considerable deficit, expected to exceed five lakhs, seemed inevitable. But things turned out quite otherwise. The deficit was changed into a surplus of Rs. 9,13,000. Consequently the balance has been increased from the estimated Rs. 30,01,000 to Rs. 39,14,000, only a fraction less than the actual balance of the existing contract, which has now only a year to run. This improvement was in part due to an increase of revenue amounting to nine lakhs, which rightly belonged to the previous year. The bad season and the lateness of the cotton crop in the three districts of Ahmedabad, Broach, and Surat caused a delay in the collection of thirteen lakhs of revenue, the Provincial share of which was received a year late. To make matters worse the Government of India reduced its fixed allotment to Provincial funds under the head of land revenue by five lakhs and sixty thousand. This amount has now been restored; the improvement of exchange and an enhanced revenue relieving the Supreme Government from its financial difficulties, and putting it in funds. As Becky Sharpe remarked, it is easy to be virtuous on £5,000 a year. The better complexion taken by the finance of the Presidency was not wholly due to the receipt of arrears and the conscience money handed over by the Government of India. The ordinary revenue increased sufficiently to more than cover the expenditure. The Revenue Member of Council, who is not over sanguine, expects that it will yield a substantial surplus when the accounts are closed. While the revenue has increased there has been a considerable reduction of expenditure. In one direction the expectation of improvement of revenue has not been fully realised. The expected increment of land revenue under the new revision has, through a delay in the revision, fallen nearly two lakhs short of what was anticipated. But this disappointment has been fully compensated by an unexpected increase from stamps, excise, and assessed taxes. Mr. Nugent very legitimately finds in the increments under these heads gratifying proofs that the elasticity of the Provincial revenues has not disappeared. The savings have been effected through the rise in exchange, which diminished the amount payable for exchange compensation, a change in the system of Forest administration in Sind, and other unforeseen causes. The total variation between original and revised estimates—deduction made of these just mentioned—amounted to the normal percentage of one and a-half per cent.

The Budget for 1896-97 puts the revenue at Rs. 4,17,39,000, the estimated expenditure being Rs. 4,28,55,000. There is therefore an estimated deficit of Rs. 11,16,000. The opening balance being thirty-nine lakhs, it will be reduced at the close of the year after making good the deficit to twenty-seven lakhs and ninety-eight thousand. The earlier stages of the preparation of the Budget presented difficulties even exceeding those attending that of the budgets of the two preceding years. The revenue was affected by a low inundation in Sind, while the growth of the police and superannuation charges required a considerable increase of expenditure. It was therefore necessary to exercise the most rigorous economy. In the first draft of the Budget laid before the Government of India the necessary balance of twenty lakhs was only shown as the result of striking out every item that was not absolutely indispensable. But the rise in exchange brought unexpected relief, while the improvement of the revenue under land yielded an extra two lakhs, and stamps and assessed taxes a lakh and a-half. The requirements for exchange compensation being reduced by over a lakh, the Government had four and a-half lakhs at their disposal when the budget came to be completed. It was very sensibly decided to utilize the new found resources and part of the opening balance to increase the grants to public works and education, and relieve other departments from the penury with which they had been threatened. Two of the lakhs were allotted to education and one to the public works, the rest being divided between village water-supply and forests. At a later period the Supreme Government made known their intention to restore the five lakhs and sixty thousand rupees which had been appropriated two years before. Proposals for utilising this sum with the concurrence of the Government of India are still under consideration. Mr. Nugent dwells with satisfaction on the fact that the sums assigned in the new Budget to education and public works are the largest yet given under the present contract. As there is nothing to be gained by accumulating considerable balances, the Government intend to utilise fully all the grants allotted under the different heads during the present year. If they be not required for the purposes for which they were assigned, they will be applied to meet other claims, which have been compelled to wait. The land revenue of the Presidency Government is a fourth share of the assessment, the other three-fourths going to the Government of India. The one-fourth yielded 98,38,000 last year, and the estimate for 1896-97 is Rs. 94,92,000. The expenditure on district administration, survey and settlement, land records, and agriculture allowances to district and village officers is Rs 64,93,000. The falling off in the estimate of land revenue for the coming year, is due to the re-adjustment of the expected increase from the re-settlement. The increment originally calculated was Rs. 7,77,000, of which the Provincial share would have been Rs. 1,94,000. The increment now looked for is Rs. 3,01,000, of which the fourth will be Rs. 75,000. The contract assignments and adjustments under the existing contract of the land revenue coming to the Provincial Government amount to Rs. 76,46,000; also some assignments for special purposes are referred to in the financial statement.

Speaking generally the only heads in which a noticeable increase of expenditure has a place in the Budget are those of education, public works, forests, and the village water-supply, as we have already noted. Certain heads have been recently provincialised that were hitherto imperial. Thus an increase occurs under "General Administration" to meet the charges of the Governor's band, which were "provincialised" in 1895-96. Until then Rs. 16,000 were assigned to this purpose in the Imperial contribution. No considerable increase of expenditure has either now or in recent years been proposed by the Government in framing the Budget. The tendency has been to economise by cutting down expenditure even, occasionally, at the risk of impairing the efficiency of the administration. The complaint has been not infrequently heard that the departments are being starved. Effective control has been diminished by a reduction of the strength of the personnel, while new demands on time and strength are constantly accumulating, as the population increases and the work of administration grows more complex. We defer for the moment the observations suggested by the discussion which took place on the Budget and the able financial statement in which it was introduced. But one fact is striking: the additional members who spoke, some of them with much force and talent, strenuously urged measures the adoption of which, however desirable in itself, must largely add to the burden of the tax-payers. It is proposed that education shall be made free in India; that the Government should abolish the school fees, build the schools, pay teachers, and supply books, slates, pens, ink, and paper gratis. The cost of providing for the free education of all the children of the Presidency would not be a trifle; but it is taken for granted that the money can be found with a little energy. So with the separation of the judicial and executive functions in the districts. The consideration of the hardships that must be endured by an overtaxed population to meet heavy and unproductive expenses does not give a moment's pause. Let them be incurred; the money will be forthcoming out of the taxes. The stipends of a number of excellent and hardworking men employed in the subordinate services are not sufficient; increase them by a stroke of the pen; the Budget will balance all the same. So it will, if the public are willing to submit to a heavy increase of their present liabilities, which are by no means light.

BLOOD-CURDLING stories of crime are always to be found in the Central Provinces police reports. That part of India has more than its share of professional poisoners and cut-throats. Of dacoits it used to have more than its share; but since the days of Tantia Bhil, dacoity in the Central Provinces is no longer a fine art. Still thirty-nine people were murdered by robbers last year. The number seems large enough to indicate very active dacoity. But it does not. A large proportion of the total represents cases in which children have been slain for the sake of their ornaments—paltry, comparatively valueless things at the best. A considerable number of murders, as ever, arose from motives connected with women, the guilty couple conspiring together to get rid of the guiltless husband, poison being the readiest means available. The curiosities of serious crime, however, are very varied; and it is not surprising, considering the state of the people in the neighbouring provinces, that not less than five murders were due to belief in witchcraft. This belief proved strong enough to overpower all sense of the consequences involved in the commission of the crimes. Men and women were ruthlessly put to death in the Chanda and Sambalpur districts for not exercising the power they were supposed to possess of stopping cholera epidemics. Another case, where barbarous superstition resulted in murder, occurred in the Nimar district, a child being killed for the sake of its liver. The possession of this was supposed to operate as a charm in preserving the life of the offspring of the woman by whom the murder was committed. Then again, other cases show the utmost callousness and inability to appreciate the value of life. At Jubbulpore, a man unable to sustain life any longer was determined that his young wife should not survive him, and he cut her throat before cutting his own. At Narsinghpur, an old woman requested her husband to put her out of misery, and he complied without demur by cutting her throat. The cases in which women destroyed themselves by falling down wells, with their children in their arms, numbered ten during the past year, six of them having occurred in the Saugor district. A remarkable case may be quoted, not only as a curiosity of crime, but as throwing a side-light on the administration of justice in outlying districts. In Saugor, a child, three years old, was tied up to a tree in the jungle by his step-brother, "in order that a panther, which was known to lurk about there, should destroy it, the motive being to get rid of the maintenance of the orphan." The man confessed this, adding that he was induced to do as he did by his aunt. Extraordinary as it may be, the Court which tried the case found "that the offence, if any, was desertion." It is a good thing her Majesty's judges are prayed for; but answers to prayers are sometimes indirect and undiscoverable. Take another example, from Chanda. Three men, who were reputed to be wizards, were openly ill-treated, until they succumbed to the injuries inflicted, for not arresting the progress of the cholera epidemic, which was then raging. The whole of the persons put on trial were acquitted by the Court of Session, the death of the deceased being ascribed to cholera. Finally, a case from the Chanda district is worth noticing as, perhaps, the most glaring instance of superstition leading to crime. A man, said to be possessed by a "deo," killed a woman deliberately and in cold blood, and extracted her teeth that he might carry them as a charm against fatality.

AT the present moment the consideration of what is due to an umpire in any manly match, is particularly appropriate, especially as in the Presidency match the Parsees have to accept as final the decisions of an umpire with whom they may or may not be acquainted. The question as to how long this arrangement is to continue, and whether the Parsees shall not have a nominee of their own, we will leave to local cricketers to discuss. We must, however, say that the Parsees invariably accept the umpire's decision in a truly sportsmanlike way, and though the spectators may yell and demonstrate their feelings in an unseemly way, the players never in any respect encourage them or show them any sympathy. But however objectionable the behaviour of the Native throng may occasionally be, it is at all events an improvement on that of the partisans of the North Melbourne football-players, who have just brought themselves into notoriety. During a premiership match with the Collingwood team, "a virago in petticoats," as she is locally described, deliberately went over to the umpire, and struck him in the face. He merely laughed at the occurrence, but matters grew much worse before the close of the day, culminating in "the most humiliating and disgraceful scene that has ever taken place in connection with football or any other sport in the colony," which is saying a good deal. In the early part of the game, Roberts had, in the execution of his duty, severely punished infringements of the rules in regard to "little marks." But it that had roused the

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NILE EXPEDITION.

LONDON, AUG. 19.

Five of the stern-wheel steamers belonging to the Nile expedition have now passed the second cataract.

MR. RHODES AT MOTOPPO HILLS.

Mr. Rhodes is at Motoppo Hills, and is parleying with the rebels, of whom some are peaceably disposed, while others are defiant.

A PAN-ANGLICAN SYNOD.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has issued invitations for a Pan-Anglican Synod, to meet at Lambeth Palace next July.

THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

The betrothal of the Prince of Naples to Princess Helen of Montenegro is announced.

SERIOUS YACHTING ACCIDENT.

The Emperor William's yacht Meteor, while racing off Southsea, collided with the yacht Isolde, smashing her mainmast and killing the owner, Baron Zedwitz.

LI HUNG CHANG IN SCOTLAND.

Li Hung Chang is at present in Scotland visiting the dockyards on the Clyde, the foundries, and places of interest.

THE NEW VICE-CONSUL FOR PERSIA.

INSTALLATION CEREMONY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 19.

An interesting ceremony was performed in the Rajbati of Raja Sir Sourindra Mohun Tagore, this afternoon, at which Kumar Shyama Coomar Tagore was officially installed as Vice-Consul for Persia in Calcutta.

The function was directed by Mr. H. M. Rustomjee, Consul for Persia here, and he was assisted by Mr. C. D. Rustomjee, Persian Vice-Consul of Bombay, who brought over from there the Shah's firman, which had been sent out to the Consul-General in that city. The proceedings were witnessed by a large gathering of Persian residents in Calcutta and friends of the Raja's family. The firman was read out in Persian by the Vice-Consul of Bombay. The selection of the Kumar for the office is intended as a compliment to the son in the further recognition of the worth of his father, on whom the late Shah, just before his death, conferred the title of Nawab Bahadur, for the new Vice-Consul is scarcely thirteen years of age. Stress was laid in the addresses to him on the fact that he was the first Hindu whom the Court of Teheran had selected for such an appointment.

HONOURS TO THE RETIRING CHIEF JUSTICE.

A public meeting of the friends and admirers of Sir Comer Petheram, Chief Justice, was held this evening, under the presidency of Maharaja Sir Narendra Krishna, to determine the form of a memorial to be adopted to perpetuate his memory in a suitable manner. After the chairman had opened the proceedings, Maharaja Sir Jotendra Mohun Tagore proposed the first resolution, which was as follows: "That this meeting desires to place on record its high appreciation of the manner in which Sir William Comer Petheram, Kt., Q.C., has discharged the duties of Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature in Fort William, during his incumbency, extending over a period of ten years, and views his departure from this country with regret." The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Playfair, supported by the Hon. Mr. Surendranath Bonnerjee, and carried unanimously. Several other resolutions were then put to the meeting, and it was decided that Sir Comer Petheram be entertained at an evening party, and an address presented to him. A committee was also formed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of raising a suitable memorial to the retiring Chief Justice, the form the memorial should take to be decided hereafter.

ALLEGED CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING THE RAILWAY.

RANGOON, AUG. 19.

To-day, the District Magistrate passed orders in the case in which Ebrahim Madha and Moosajee Mamsa were charged with defrauding the Railway by sending goods to Mandalay on false declarations as to weight and class of the goods. The magistrate held that, though it was proved that the Railway was cheated systematically by D. M. Madha and Company, the guilt had not been brought home to these two accused, who were accordingly acquitted.

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA.

The Chief Commissioner leaves on tour to Mandalay on the 22nd instant, returning towards the end of September.

It is stated that Sir George White will arrive in Burma about the latter end of January.

FOOTBALL: DURHAM LIGHT INFANTRY VS. POONA GYMKHANA.

POONA, AUG. 19.

A Rugby football match, between the Durham Light Infantry and the Poona Gymkhana, was played, this evening, on the Gymkhana ground. Just before starting there was a smart shower of rain, but it did not interfere with the play. The game resulted in a win for the Gymkhana by two goals and a try to one goal.

THE WEATHER IN POONA.

A BENEFICIAL BREAK.

For the last three days there is a great change in the weather, the sky being tolerably clear. Very little rain has fallen during the period, and sickness is disappearing.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, AUG. 18.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage, from Bombay arrived here this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 18.

The Anchor Line steamer Persia left here for Bombay day before yesterday morning.

SINGAPORE, AUG. 19.

The Florio-Rubattino Company's steamer Letimbro from Bombay arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, AUG. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats firmer.

Good Dhollera	3 19-32
The Manchester market has been strong.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102⅔
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120½
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	30 9-16

CRICKET: BOMBAY VS. POONA.

SECOND DAY.

TOTAL COLLAPSE OF POONA BATSMEN.

SPLENDID EXHIBITION OF BOMBAY OUT-CRICKET.

POONA SECOND INNINGS.

This match was resumed in fine but cloudy weather at 11-15, yesterday morning. Poona began their second innings with Greig and Usborne, Anderson and Clarke being responsible for the Bombay bowling. In the first over Anderson managed to get rid of Greig without his scoring. The Poona captain put one up into the hands of Clarke at point and retired, the score being *nil*. Another disaster ensued in the second over as Usborne was neatly taken in the slip by Anderson off Clarke. More misfortune followed, as Fernyhough the third ball he received placed it into the hands of Clarke at point. The score was now four runs for 3 wickets. Major Bythell filled the gap. Both players batted steadily for a few overs. Major Bythell then tamely returned to Anderson, the bowler, and retired. Score: 6-4-1. Herbert filled the vacancy, and commenced with a weak stroke which, however, just fell safe. A regular rot had set in amongst the Poona batsmen, and they seemed incapable of keeping the ball down. Pocock was the next victim to put up a catch to Milne, which was promptly secured, and so five of the best Poona bats had succumbed in eight overs to the trundling of Clarke and Anderson. This is scarcely to be accounted for, as the wicket, though a little tricky, was by no means unplayable. The score showed now the miserable total of six runs for five wickets (6-5-3). Herbert came next, and put the left hander for a brace.

The new-comer's stay, however, was as brief as that of the preceding batsmen, as the third ball of the next over Clarke clean yorked him. Score: 6-9-0. Mander joined Sale, and a vigorous appeal for l-b-w was answered in the batsman's favour. Anderson had his revenge as Sale got in front of one, and was promptly given out. Score: 9 7-3. A couple of byes brought up ten, and this for seven wickets. Ainsworth and Mander were now in charge of the defence. A loose bit of fielding on the part of Bombay gave a single. The new-comers put a little more cheerful aspect on the matter as Mander lashed out and got five runs, a three and a two off Anderson in one over. Mander then carted the fast right hander to the Parsee tent fot a four, which raised a cheer, and brought up twenty on the board. Ainsworth, too, started thumping, and hit an upper one to the fence, which Lowndes owing to the sloppy ground was unable to reach, the fieldsman slipping in his attempt to secure the ball. The hit produced a couple. Both batsmen were making things a bit lively now, as they wisely started hitting. Thirty was now posted as the result of forty minutes' play. Ainsworth then drove Anderson for a brace. Cheetham took the ball from Anderson, but Ainsworth served him somewhat cavalierly by driving him to the far corner for a brace, the boundary being saved by Lowndes. Milne, who had superseded Clarke, effected the separation by clean bowling Mander with a real good ball, which kept very low. This stand was the best feature of the cricket, and the plucky hitting of Mander at a very critical moment saved the Poona innings from a perfect fiasco. Score: 37-10-13. Walton joined Ainsworth, but in attempting a second run off a leg-bye was smartly thrown out by Remington. Score: 38-9-0. Dwyer brought up the rear, but lost Ainsworth, who was caught by Anderson in the slips the first ball he received. Thus closed one of the most remarkable innings that it has been our lot to witness between the respective eleven of the Poona and Bombay Gymkhanas, the final total reading 38-10-10.

POONA.

First Innings.		Second Innings.	
T M Usborne, b Clark	12	c Anderson, b Clarke	1
J G Greig, c and b Cheetham	31	c Clarke, b Anderson	0
P F Pocock, c Stephens, b Cheetham	47	c Milne, b Clarke	3
Major W J Bythell, st Stephens, b Cheetham	0	c and b Anderson	1
H C Herbert, c Milne, b Cheetham	1	b Clarke	0
K L Sale, c and b Anderson	6	b-b-w Anderson	2
H G Fernyhough, not out	22	c Clarke, b Anderson	1
W J Ainsworth, b Milne	3	c Anderson, b Cheetham	10
Capt Walton, c Cheetham, b Anderson	2	run out	0
T Dwyer, c Anderson, b Clark	0	not out	0
D A Mander, absent		b Milne	13
Extras	9		
Total	141	Total	32

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R	R	M	W		R	R	M	W
Anderson	65	35	2	2		55	17	2	4
Clark	50	23	3	2		55	13	6	3
Cheetham	100	32	6	4		8	2	0	1
Milne	100	37	10	1					
Carnegy	15	3	1	0					

A BOWLERS' DAY.

POONA WINS BY 40 RUNS.

BOMBAY SECOND INNINGS.

Bombay began their second hand at 12-40. The sun had dried the wicket a bit, and it had now got very lucky, in fact in the latter part of the Poona innings. Anderson was quite unplayable. Poona took the field with the intention of preventing Bombay from getting 113, which was the total that stood between our home team and victory. Herbert and Sale were commissioned to start the bowling, Herbert beginning from the Municipal end. Carnegy opened at once by getting Herbert to leg to the tents for four and served the sixth ball of the over to a cut for a brace. Carnegy then hit Sale sharp to leg for a four which brought 10 up. Poona now met with their first success, Carnegy cutting a full pitch of Herbert's into the hands of Bythell at cover. He had done his share of the scoring as he was responsible for fifteen out of a total of sixteen. Telegraph: 16-1-15. Cheetham joined his skipper when Stephen drove Sale for a brace the first ball of the over. Cheetham opened his account by driving Herbert to the off for three, which brought up 20. Two byes resulted from a shooter, which beat both batsman and the keeper. Stephens was then most unfortunately run out owing to a misunderstanding with his partner, Stephens, after accepting the call of the other batsmen being unable to get back to his own wicket in time. This was a most unfortunate *contretemps* for Bombay as the Poona captain was playing the bowling with the utmost confidence and had got his sight. Score: 23-2-3. Block was the next, but fell at once to a catch off Herbert by Wigram, who was fielding as substitute. Score: 23-3-0. Brookes joined Cheetham, but soon lost his wicket, being clean bowled by Herbert with a ball, which came a good deal from leg (23-4-0). The prospects of the home team did not look very rosy, with four of their best batsmen out and there being still a deficit of 89 runs to avert defeat. Chamier filled the vacancy. The bowlers had now sent down twelve maidens out of sixteen overs bowled. Greig took the ball from Sale, but Cheetham got him away through the slips for a single and Chamier smacked the new bowler for two. Chamier then drove Herbert for three, which brought up 30. The bell then rang for luncheon, the score standing at 31 for four wickets.

Play was resumed at 2-40.

Chamier and Cheetham, the not-outs, facing Greig and Herbert. Cheetham drove the first ball after lunch for four and got a risky one past cover point. Another two to the same batsman brought 40 up. Herbert bowled a no-ball. Herbert now clean bowled Chamier with a well-pitched-up one. Score 46-5-9. The last wicket with his partner had made a most useful stand, and they had put on twenty-three runs between them. It was the longest stand of the day up to date.

Remington joined Cheetham and chopped Herbert for two. Cheetham serving Greig the same way brought up 50. Immediately after he gave a hard chance to Sale which was not accepted. Cheetham took advantage of this life and made a brace off the fast bowler. Sale, however, took his revenge as the next ball Cheetham hit him up one off a full pitch which he secured. Cheetham had played a good cricket for his twenty-one and put a different complexion on the game; at any rate, the rot was stopped for a while. Score: 53-6-21.

Lowndes joined Remington, who hit Greig for 3. The new comer then got a lucky snick through the slips to the boundary. This produced 60. Remington then threw his wicket away, attempting an impossible second run. Score: 61-7-10. Anderson succeeded, but at once lost Lowndes, who put one up into the hands of Dwyer (61-8-0), Clarke was the next, and made a single the first ball he received. Anderson then had a go at a yorker off Herbert, and was clean bowled. Score: 63-9-0. Milne whipped in. Clarke got Greig square for a brace, while the new comer brought up 70 by getting Greig to the tents. Milne then played on to Greig and the innings closed for 71. Poona thus won a match, which presented at one time during its duration great elements of uncertainty, by the margin of 40 runs.

BOMBAY.

First Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Carnegy, l-b-w Herbert	19	c Bythell, b Herbert	16
J B Stephens	0	run out	3
T E Cheetham, b Herbert	6	c Sale, b Herbert	21
Major Block, b Herbert	0	c Substitute, b Herbert	0
J C Brookes, run out	14	b Herbert	0
Capt Chamier, c and b Greig	4	b Herbert	9
Capt Remington, c Greig, b Herbert	6	run out	10
Lowndes, c and b Greig	1	c Dwyer, b Greig	0
Capt Anderson, b Herbert	0	b Herbert	0
Clark, not out	0	not out	7
Milne, b Herbert	0	b Greig	4
Extras	8	Extras	3
Total	67	Total	72

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	R.	R.	M.	W.		R.	R.	M.	W.
Herbert	121	29	9	7		103	34	7	6
Sale	60	21	3	0		45	10	6	—
Greig	50	9	6	2		51	25	3	2

Herbert bowled a no-ball.

THE HIGH SCHOOLS ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall feel highly gratified if you will kindly allow me to ask for some explanation, through the medium of your valuable daily, regarding one very important point in the rules of the Bombay High Schools Athletic Association—I mean the sixth Rule for Cricket Championship. Some explanation of this rule is now quite indispensable, and the authorities must now at once decide the matter in order to avoid in future any unfortunate incidents such as the one which occurred last year, and one which occurred but very lately at the match between the Fort High School and the St. Xavier's School played under the auspices of the Association. Incidents of the kind not only tend to subvert the very aims of the institution, but threaten its very existence.

I was personally a spectator of the match played last Thursday between the Fort High School and the St. Xavier's School. The game was to commence at 1-30 p.m., but owing to the rains it commenced at 2-30 p.m. The St. Xavier's School won according to the result of the first innings. There was still much time left; the weather was delightful, and the second innings commenced. The Fort High School choke hitting, and eight men of the other side were out. It was just six o'clock: the game had attained the very pitch of excitement, was keenly competed for, and created the sharpest interest. It was certain that in a minute or two more, the Fort High School would win, and the umpires asked both the sides to continue the game. At this stage one of the secretaries of the Athletic Association ran out of the St. Xavier's pavilion, and, like a dictator of old, asked the umpires to stop the play at once. The game was thus stopped—a game, one of the most interesting in the annals of the Association, and spoiled by an ungainly interference.

The basis of the argument of this honorary secretary of the Association was the sixth rule of "Cricket Championship," according to which he held that no time could be extended to bring about the result of the second innings if the first innings was completed. I should now like to ask a few questions.

First of all, it must be said that, to all intents and purposes, the time fixed by the umpires was not 6 p.m., but 5-15 p.m. The plain understanding between the umpires before the play commenced was to play till 6 o'clock only, but in case either the first or the second innings remained undecided only for the sake of some fifteen minutes or so, the game was to be played out till 6-15 p.m. It was according to this settlement that the umpires asked both sides to continue playing after it was 6 o'clock. Thus there was no question whatever about extending the time, as the secretary of the Association pretended to understand and argue, according to what rules of reason I do not know—in spite of all possible explanations from the umpires to the contrary. I still remember the same secretary to have acted in the same arbitrary way the previous year in the match between the B. J. P. C. Institution and the Cathedral H. School. The Association did consider the matter then, and decided that the match be played out again, thus indirectly censuring the interference of the secretary. The reports of the Association also noted down this unpleasing circumstance as an "unfortunate incident."

Considering all these circumstances, I should like to ask: (1) Has any official of the Association any right whatever arbitrarily to overrule the agreements and decisions of the umpires in any matter whatever, if the umpires never overrule any rules of the Association? (2) Has he any the least authority whatever to interfere in the actual concerns of the game there and then on the field; and can he step forth at any time into the field and put stop to the game against the wishes of the umpires? (3) What provisions has the Association made, after the unfortunate incident of the last year, to prevent any of its officials from acting in that manner? (4) The sixth rule of Cricket Championship allows the umpires to extend time in case the "first" innings remains uncompleted. In the present case there was no question of any extension; but supposing there was this question involved, what rule prohibits the umpires from giving some minutes more to play the game? The clause "in the event of the match not being played out, it shall be decided on the first innings" does not in any way imply that the second innings might be left undecided even for the sake of one minute. There is thus no such rule as not extending the time for a minute or two: The time was extended to the Cathedral High School last year on the same principle, and such a rule would be unworthy of the spirit of the Association.—Yours, &c.,

Elphinstone College, Aug. 19. ABSEY.

THE LATE SETT VARJIVANDASS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am exceedingly glad to find that Mr. Motilal Mugatlal Munshi has in his letter, which appeared in your valuable paper of yesterday (the 18th instant), placed before the public what he saw and heard in the Bengali School, where the kindergarten system has been introduced. He has also made an important suggestion that the memory of the late lamented Sett Varjivandas should be perpetuated by founding in some Hindu quarter a school for the girls of the entire Native community after the pattern of the Bengali School. Now that a committee has been appointed in yesterday's meeting at Petit Hall, I desire to request all persons concerned in perpetuating the memory of the lamented Sett to give due consideration to the above suggestion and by the light of the touching appeal made in the concluding portion of Mr. Motilal's letter. The committee will have many proposals on the subject, but I am sure the one contained in the above suggestion will, if adopted, supply a great desideratum that is sadly felt.—Yours, &c.,

A HINDU.

THE PARSEE-PRESIDENCY CRICKET MATCH.

The following team has been finally selected to represent the Parsees in the forthcoming match against the Presidency:—S. B. Spencer (captain), K. M. Mistry, D. C. Daruwala, D. E. Mody, R. E. Mody, B. C. Machliwala, D. D. Kanga, D. M. Raja, B. M. Billimoria, P. H. Davur, and A. H. Mehta.

MILITARY NEWS.

CAPTAIN NEWCOME WAYMOUTH returned from Simla on the 16th instant, and resumed charge of his duties as Presidency Paymaster, Bombay, on the 17th instant.

A REMARKABLE claim has cropped up in one of the London police courts. A man charged with selling drink without a licence pleaded that as he was the son of a soldier who fought in the Peninsular Wars, he was, by a statute passed in 1816, entitled to sell without a licence. He was quite right in saying that an Act to that effect was passed in that year for the relief of the soldiers returning from the wars and including their wives and children. The Act was repealed in 1873, but the man argued that the Repealing Act expressly declared it should not affect any right or title already acquired. It appeared also that the man had been peaceably exercising his right for 29 years. His case stands over for argument.

A RECENT Celebrity at Home in the *World* is Mr. Austen Chamberlain, M. P. It seems that one of the pictures in his rooms at Highbury "a clever drawing of Mr. Gladstone by Colonel Saunderson." The book which the interviewed found open on Mr. Chamberlain's study desk was "Tom Cringle's Log." The Civil Lord of the Admiralty told his caller, however, that "there is no author like Dumas for recreating the mind after a hard day's work." As to the modern production, commonly known as the "woman-book," it "has no attractions for him." It appears that Mr. Austen Chamberlain's "principal occupation when at Birmingham is to superintend a dairy farm of his own creation."

ARREST OF THE MISSING MEMON MERCHANT.

From telegrams received by his friends and solicitors in Bombay, it appears that Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub, the missing Memon merchant, whose disappearance from Bombay we have already noticed, has been arrested at Aden in pursuance of the warrants issued against him by Mr. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate. It is stated that he is now on his way to Bombay in custody by the steam-ship Sutlej, in company of his two wives, four children, and eight attendants. It appears that on the 2nd instant, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub and another man went to the offices of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company in the Fort, and inquired whether any steamer belonging to that company was going for Suez, and having obtained a reply that the steam-ship Gisela was to leave Bombay for that Port on the morning of the 8th idem, they left. On the following day Jani Seth, in company of the same companion, again went to the office of the company, and purchased second-class tickets for Suez in the name of Zamir Ali, two friends, and four children, and five tickets for deck passengers. Two days afterwards he purchased two more tickets for deck passengers from the offices of the company, and on the following day his companion went alone to the offices of the company, and purchased one more ticket. On the morning of the 6th instant Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Joosub took all his things, and left his house in company of his two wives and four children, saying that he was going to reside in a bungalow at Sewree. In the evening of the same day, the Memon gentleman, in company of his family and eight attendants drove to the Victoria Dock and boarded the steam-ship Gisela, which was to leave on the following morning. Before the steamer left the dock, two of the attendants refused to go with him, and he therefore asked the company to refund the passage money of the two tickets, which was refused. The steamer left the Victoria Dock at 8 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 7th instant, and proceeded to Karachi, which port she reached on the 9th instant. She left Karachi on the following day, and was due at Aden on the 17th instant. In the meantime the telegrams for his arrest were sent to the British Resident at Aden at the instance of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. In order to avoid any difficulty in arresting the man, which might have arisen as the vessel belongs to a foreign country, telegrams were sent by the agent of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company in Bombay as well as by the Austrian Consul to the captain of the steamer to hand over the prisoner to the authorities at Aden. The steamer reached Aden on the morning of the 17th instant, and telegrams about the arrest of the missing Memon gentleman were received in Bombay by his friends and solicitors on the following day.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Wednesday's observations:—Pressure has increased briskly in Behar and Oudh, decreased briskly in the Indus Valley and changed slightly elsewhere. The general distribution of pressure is little changed. Readings are highest in Malabar, lowest in North Punjab and the pressure difference is two-tenths of an inch greater than usual. The most important change is the developement of the depression at the head of the Bay and the centre apparently lies to the east of Saugor Island. Irregular light winds are blowing at the head of the Bay. Calms and light west winds prevail in the Gangetic Plain, south-westerly and southerly winds in North-West India and westerly winds in the Peninsula and strong monsoon continues to blow all along the West Coast. Heavy rain has fallen in Burma Coasts and showers in Upper Burma, Bengal and Assam. Heavy rain has also fallen near the hills, North-West Provinces and Gorakhpur reporting two, and Bahraich and Bareilly four inches; but little rain elsewhere in the North-West Provinces or in Punjab. Few showers have fallen in the West Coast districts and at some central stations, but over the Peninsula, central paris of India and North-west India it is very light and scattered.

A RECORD IN RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

On Friday last, H. E. the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, was entertained by the Telegraph Companies at the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company's Works, Greenwich. Whilst there he despatched, via the Eastern Telegraph Company's lines, a message to Shanghai containing eighty-two words, and received a reply containing thirty-three words. The time occupied in the transmission of the messages was twenty minutes, which gives an average speed of nearly six words per minute, over about twelve thousand miles of cables and land lines. His Excellency was greatly impressed with the rapidity of transmission between London and China. The Marquis of Tweeddale, chairman of the Eastern Telegraph Company, presided at a luncheon provided for the occasion, and in felicitous terms proposed the Viceroy's health. The Viceroy's reply concluded by toasting Submarine Telegraphy, to which Commodore Suenson suitably replied.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 19.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the British frontier between Yunnan and Luchow.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	17	7	15 p.m.	35	31
Teheran	19	2	25 p.m.	..	21
Suez	19	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th August, 1895.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	23	..	1
" Karachi	...	11	...	2
" Madras	...	45	...	1

MISS MARGARET HARRIET STEUART, daughter of Lady Nairne's sister, Mrs. Steuart of Dalguise, died the other day at Melville Street, Edinburgh. Miss Steuart, who was born in 1797, had interesting recollections of her famous aunt, who, she has mentioned, wrote under the title of "Mrs Bogan of Bogan, for the *Scottish Minstrel* in order to hide her identity. Equally interesting were Miss Steuart's recollections of the announcements of the victories of Trafalgar and Waterloo, of her entertaining Sir Walter Scott with music, and of how in the daytime Miss Scott and she would shut the shutters that they might tell one another ghost stories in the dark. Miss Steuart did not in old age allow her accomplishments to lie dormant, and it appears that even when ninety-seven years of age she painted, played and embroidered. For the last few years she had lived with friends, and at the time of her death was in Edinburgh on a visit.

THE total number of deaths registered in Calcutta during the week ended 8th August was 218 against 240 and 219 in the two preceding weeks, and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 24. There were 3 deaths from cholera, against 3 and 2 in the two preceding weeks; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 9. There were 2 deaths from smallpox during the week against nil. in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus against 4 in the previous week. The mortality from fever and bowel-complaints amounted to 110 and 19, respectively, against 126 and 29 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 24·3 per mile per annum, against 25·0 the mean of the last five years.

THE DHULIA RIOT CASES.

THE COMPLAINT AGAINST BHIL CORPS.

SEPOYS DISMISSED.

THE following is the text of Mr. Bomanjee, the First Class Magistrate's judgment in the above case:—

These complaints, ten in all, arise out of the riot, which took place in Dhulia on the 1st September 1895. On that day, a crowd of Mahomedans had assembled in the the Moola Musjid. A Gampati procession passed by the musjid. Some Mahomedans rushed out of the musjid, and a disturbance took place. A force of armed police was stationed near the musjid, and some of them opened fire, the result being that four men were killed on the spot, and seven others are said to have died afterwards of the wounds they received. The complainants are relatives of the deceased persons, and they charge the seven accused policemen named in the complaint, dated 20 April 1896, of having murdered their relatives, i.e. offences punishable under section 302, Indian Penal Code. All the complainants were present except Faireo valad Ramzan, who is said to be ill. They were not represented by any one. Mr. Gadre the Goverment Pleader, appears for the accused.

Complaint was made on the 20th April 1896 to the First Class Magistrate in charge of the town of Dhulia. On the 22nd idem he called for certain papers from the police, and on the 2nd May following he directed the chief constable to procure the attendance before him, on the 4th May, of the complainants. On this date, the complainants presented a written petition to have the case postponed to the 11th May, to enable their counsel, Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, to appear. The application was granted. On the 6th May, however, counsel wired for postponement to the 15th May, and this was agreed to. On this date the complaint of each man was duly verified. All the complaints were set to the District Magistrate, who on 24th June last transferred them to this court."

As regards the complaint, the magistrate says:—The complainants who were present have been questioned, and it seems that each one complains in respect of the death of his or her relatives. Mr. Gadre contends that under Section 132, Criminal Procedure Code, no prosecution against the policemen can be instituted without the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council, and no sanction is produced. The first thing is to consider, if this objection can be allowed to prevail. The Bhil Corps in this district is a body of armed policeman. These men fall within the term police officers in section 3, clause b, of the Police Act 4 of 1890, i.e., they are members of a police force of a district, and placed under the command and control of the magistrate of the district. Before the provisions of Chapter IX., Criminal Procedure Code, can be held to apply, I think it must be shown that there was an unlawful assembly, or a riot. That there was a riot in Dhulia, on the 1st September 1895, at the Moola Musjid, is now a matter of history. The fact has been judicially proved by the case of Imperatrix vs. Makhan valad Buresha and others, in which the accused were convicted of rioting under section 147, Indian Penal Code, the convictions being upheld in the appeal.

It is admitted that the police opened fire, though Mr. Gadre does not admit that the deaths resulted from the firing of the seven men named in the complaints. As to the allegation contained in the petition of complaint that the police opened fire without orders from any body, the learned pleader, for the accused, maintains that it was a mistake of fact and not of law, and that his clients are protected by section 79, Indian Penal Code. This point can only be decided by going into evidence as the burden of proof, that the action of the accused falls within the purview of section 795, Indian Procedure Code, lies on them under section 105 of the Evidence Act. Assuming that the order to open fire was not given by a competent authority, can the accused claim that they are not liable to prosecution without the sanction of the Governor-General-in-Council. I have not been able to find any rulings on this point, and the Government Pleader tells me he has been equally unsuccessful. After a careful consideration of the subject, as I am able to give, I have come to the conclusion that the policemen are protected by section 132, Criminal Procedure Code, i.e., they cannot be prosecuted without the sanction of the Governor-General. A mob can be fired upon only under the provisions of Chapter IX., Criminal Procedure Code, and the wording of Section 132 seems to me to cover even firing under a mistake, provided the existence of an unlawful assembly is established. It protects a police officer for any act purporting to be done under this chapter. If the language of the section had been for any act done under this chapter, then the scope of its application would have been narrow than it is. The insertion of the words "purporting to be done" seems indicate a deliberate intention on the part of the legislature to protect men acting under circumstances such as those now under consideration. Mayne, in his notes on section 79, Indian Procedure Code gives the instance of a soldier firing on the orders of his superiors, and he observes. If the command is legal, the act is, and would have been, even without the command legal. In the present case the circumstances fit in exactly with this view. The District Magistrate, who was present at the Moola Musjid, could have legally commanded the police to fire. There can, I think, be no doubt about that, and in such a case, section 132, Criminal Procedure Code, must, I think, be held to be applicable. I, therefore, dismiss the complaints under section 203, Criminal Procedure Code.

TEAK IN THANA FORESTS.

THE following is the reply from the Bombay Government to the representation of the Bombay Presidency Association on the subject of teak trees in varkas and pot varkas in the Thana District:—

Revenue Department, Bombay Castle, 18th August.

Gentlemen,—I am directed to reply to your letter, dated 27th March 1896, on the subject of teak trees in varkas and pot varkas lands in the Thana district. I am to explain that the orders of Government regarding the concession of teak trees have not been misunderstood. That concession after very full and careful consideration was limited, in the case of royalty trees, to those standing on rice, garden, and rabi lands. It has been found a matter of experience that when the right of Government to trees has been surrendered, the trees have been cut and disposed of for immediate profit and not preserved as an aid to cultivation. The hope of the Forest Commission that they would be preserved and not immediately disposed of has been falsified in the past, and Government see nothing to justify reliance on it in the future. Further concessions would, it is feared, result only in a loss of legitimate revenue to Government, without any corresponding general benefit, and the Governor-in-Coouci regrets therefore that he is unable to sanction them.—I have, &c.,

J. MUIR MACKENZIE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

DHULIA RELIEF FUND.

MESSRS. GELLABHOY HARIDAS and Cowasji Dadabhoy H. Dubash inform us that they have received the further following donations towards the relief of the poor distressed people from floods in Khandeish:—The Standard Oil Company of New York, Rs. 100.

SIR EDWARD LAWSON and the proprietors of the *Daily Telegraph* were "at home" from midnight till three o'clock the other morning at the office of the newspaper. The company included the Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and the Duke of Cambridge. The card gave "Music and machinery" as the special attractions of the gathering.

REV. H. T. WOLFF, D.D., Ph. D., an eminent minister and pulpit orator of the American Presbyterian Church, is in Edinburgh, and will spend two months in Great Britain. Dr. Wolff was pastor for a dozen years in the cities of St. Louis and Detroit, but, on account of his health, is at present located in the North-West, at Madison, South Dakota.

AT a General Assembly of Academicians and Associates the other evening, Mr. Ernest Crofts, A. R. A., was elected an Academician. Mr. Crofts is the painter of the famous picture of the execution of Charles I. which was exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1890. The King and his spiritual adviser appear in front of the Banquetting House. The Parliamentary spearmen and matchlockmen occupy the foreground of the composition. The block is one at which the victim would have had to kneel to receive the stroke of the executioner. But a long controversy arose as to the accuracy of this representation, many contending that the block of the period was a lower one, but a few inches from the ground, and that, to reach it, the King would have had to lie flat. The new Academician is preeminently a military painter, and he delights in the rendering of scenes of war belonging to the period of the Civil War. His "Roundheads Victorious," a troop of horse winding slowly beneath the battlements of a captured fortress, with Cavalier prisoners in their train, was exhibited in 1894. A year or two before that his chief Academy picture represented the last stand of the conspirators of the Gunpowder Plot, a spirited skirmish in the grounds of Holbeach House. Another military epoch in which he has found many subjects is the one that ended at Waterloo. His "Morning of Waterloo: Napoleon's Headquarters" was exhibited in 1891. His spirited "Capture of a French Battery by the 52nd Regiment at Waterloo" is in the Academy exhibition of this year.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

AT the weekly meeting of the Committee held yesterday, in the absence of Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, the chairman, Mr. Rebsch was called to the chair, and the other members present were:—Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Professor Muller, Messrs. Fazalbhoy Visram, C.I.E., Ebrahim Rahimtulla, the Hon. Mr. A. M. Dharamsi, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, and Harkisondas Narotumdas.

HOUSE-CONNECTIONS WORK AT C.LABA AND PAREL.

The Committee entered upon further consideration of letter, dated 10th instant, from the Commissioner to the Secretary, reporting with reference to the Corporation's resolution No. 2880, dated 18th June last, and submitting estimates of cost of a suitable staff for carrying out house-connection work in Colaba and Parel, at an annual cost of Rs. 23,820, together with Rs. 2,000 for cost of purchasing Revenue survey sheets, &c., and Rs. 500 for office furniture. Asking sanction to the above expenditure till the close of the financial year from 1st October. Also asking sanction to the payment of an advance of Rupees one lakh for the purchase of articles not now in stock, to be used on the street portion of the house-connections and for sale to house-owners for their part of the work, as also for labour to be supplied by contractors. The Municipal Commissioner's letters, dated 10th and 12th inst., respectively, were as follows:—

Sir,—In reply to Corporation Resolution No. 2880, dated the 18th June 1896, I have the honour to report as follows after consultation with the officers concerned. I must observe at the outset that the Corporation have expressed their opinion that the Commissioner should proceed with the work of house-connections "in a gradual manner, and so as to ensure efficient supervision and inspection." With that view I cordially agree, and shall not, therefore, in this report attempt to lay down any hard-and-fast line or to the period of time within which the house drainage will be finally completed. Any such cal

sanction is accorded, to the end of the present financial year, of the staff for house-connection work in Colaba and Parel mentioned in the Commissioner's letter; (2) to the employment from 1st October, or such subsequent date as sanction may be accorded, to the close of the financial year, of the survey establishment as recommended by the Commissioner; (3) to the grant of Rs. 2,000 for the purchase of revenue survey sheets; (4) of Rs. 500 for the purchase of office furniture, &c. (5) to the cost of audit establishment for 5 months, at Rs. 140. That the total of these charges for the five months from 1st October to 28th February 1897, namely, Rs. 13,125, be met from the balance of the grant for house-connections, amounting to about Rs. 2,90,000; (6) to the advance of Rs. 1,00,000, for the purchase of articles not now in stock, to be used on the street portions of the house-connections, and for sale to house-owners for their part of the work, also for labour to be supplied by contractors. The advance to be adjusted: (1), out of value of such articles and cost of labour recovered from private parties; and (2) by debiting to the above-mentioned balance of about Rs. 2,90,000 on the grant for house-connections the cost of articles used and labour employed on Municipal work.

THE DAMAGE TO THE TANSA PIPES REPAIRED.

The Secretary read a report from the Executive Engineer, stating that the damage done to the Tansa water pipes had been repaired on the night of the 10th instant; the city having remained short of the Tansa supply for exactly eighteen days. He added that a scheme for preventing the recurrence of such accidents would be submitted later on. The report was recorded.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

LIABILITY OF THE INDORSER OF A NATIVE HUNDI.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. RUSTOMJEE MERWANJEE PATEL, Acting Chief Judge.)

THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA VS. FUTECHUND KHUBCHUND.

Mr. Craigie, of Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Smetham, of Messrs. Chalk, Walker, and Smetham, represented the defendant.

His Honour, in delivering judgment, said:—The defendant is the payee and indorser of a hundi written in Persian and drawn in Bombay on one Hajl Mirza Ahmed, of Shiraz, for 350 "tumans," payable fifty days after date. The plaintiffs are holders for value from the defendant. The hundi was accepted at Bushire by the drawee, and it fell due on the 4th of August last. On that day the accepter refused payment and the plaintiff seek, after giving notice to recover from the defendant Rs. 1,193-4 as on a dishonoured hundi. Two defences only were first raised before the issue of a commission to Bushire—(1) that the hundi was paid in whole or in part by the accepter, (2) that the defendant had no notice of the dishonour or non-payment. The return of the evidence taken on commission failed to prove the plea of payment, but suggested a new defence. Mr. Smetham abandoned the plea of payment and raised a fresh defence, denying that the presentment for payment to the accepter was made as required by the Act. This defence was inconsistent with that of payment, but as the latter plea was abandoned the fresh defence was allowed. The question of want of notice of dishonour can be very easily disposed of. The Bushire Bank sent intimation of the non-payment by their letter of the 10th of August, per s.s. Kilwa, that being the first mail that left that port after the 4th idem. The letter was received by the plaintiffs on the 22nd August, and they immediately wrote a letter to defendants communicating the fact of the dishonour and the non-payment. The letter appears in its proper place in the press-copy book, and although its receipt is formally denied I have no doubt on the evidence of the delivery peon and the signed receipt in the delivery letter-book, that the letter was delivered to the defendant. The letter of the 10th of August is referred to in the plaint, and its production, giving a schedule of other hundis likewise dishonoured, is sufficient to show that the plaintiffs received the intimation in time and communicated the same without any delay to the defendant. The defence therefore fails on this question of fact. As regards the new defence, raised somewhat out of time, the defendant's own witnesses examined on commission at Bushire establish that on the due date, the 4th of August, the hundi was presented at the Bank to the "mirza" or agent of the accepters who called at the Bank and intimated that the hundi would not be paid. It is, however, contended that under section 75 of the Negotiable Instruments Act it is not proved that the "mirza" was the accepter's duly authorised agent, and (2) that under section 70 the presentment was not at the place of business or residence of the accepter, nor as otherwise provided for by section 71, and that therefore the defendant was discharged. A "mirza" is a writer or clerk or munshi in a firm. The word is also used as a term of respect. Taking it in the former sense, the accountant and the clerk of the Bank say that the man who had called was the mirza of the accepter. The manager of the Bank, Mr. Wood, speaks of him as the "agent" of the accepter. Looking at the state of dealings between the Bank and the accepters, as evidenced by the account produced, and seeing that within four months it had gone over to about 50,000 krans, I must presume, in the absence of any other evidence to the contrary, that the Bank people knew the clerk or agent of the accepter, as they seem to have accepted his statement and acted on it. The probabilities are all in favour of that inference, and I hold that the presentment to the "mirza, or agent of the accepter satisfied the requirements of section 71. But the presentment was at the Bank and not at the office or residence of the accepter, and Mr. Smetham argued that it was invalid and not such as is contemplated by the Act. He relied upon section 137, which says that the law of any foreign country shall be presumed to be the same as that of British India, "unless and until the contrary is proved. In the case of native hundis the rules of English law are not strictly applicable, particularly looking at the proviso to section 1, which enacts that nothing contained in the Act affects any "local usage" relating to any instruments in an Oriental language. The usage prevailing in Bushire is evidenced by the defendant's own witnesses, the manager and accountant of the Bank there. The evidence before the court is scanty but uncontradicted, and Mr. Wood says "It is not customary here (Bushire) to present bills for payment, accepters of bills payable to the Bank call at the Bank to effect settlement." The accountant, Mr. Dalton, corroborates, and adds "all accepters of bills payable to the Bank call at the Bank to effect settlement." I must find, therefore, that the local usage at Bushire is established by these witnesses; and I am of opinion that the usage is not unreasonable, if a drawee who has accepted a bill promising payment is required, like any other debtor, to call on the holder or creditor to pay the debt he has accepted or undertaken to pay. Such local usage must be taken as the mercantile law of Bushire, and I am of opinion it falls under the saving clause, and the rigidity of section 137 is thereby saved. The defence therefore that there is no presentment as required by the Act, also fails. It is not necessary to go further. The point has not been argued, however, the facts deposed to by the defendant's witnesses are taken as correct, as regards the statement made on the due date by the accepter's agent, that the bill would not be paid. It is a question if that would not bring the case under section 75 clause (a), rendering the subsequent presentment for payment at the office or residence of the accepter unnecessary. On the whole, I hold that the defence fails, and the plaintiffs are entitled to recover the amount of the hundi, The telegraph and legal charges, Rs. 22-11, are disallowed.

Verdict for Rs. 1,179-9, and costs, professional costs, Rs. 75, to plaintiffs' solicitor.

Mr. Chamberlain has moved that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the administration of the British South Africa Company and to report thereon, and to futher report on the alterations desirable in the government of the territories under the company. He said that the Government had considered very carefully the form the inquiry could take. A Commission would have a more judicial character and would be more free from a political element than a Parliamentary Committee, but a Commission would be limited, and therefore finding that the general opinion of the House was in favour of a wide reference the Government had decided to propose a Parliamentary inquiry. He now proposed the appointment of a small Committee of the House—thirteen or at the most fifteen members. The terms of reference would include an inquiry into the causes of the recent rebellion and also the circumstances connected with the incursion into the Transvaal; but he accepted the amendment of the leader of the Opposition in proposing that the Committee should inquire into the origin and circumstances of the incursion into the South African Republic by an armed force. Sir W. Harcourt expressed entire concurrence. The question of time was not so material as it would have been six months ago, because the Committee could not arrive at a satisfactory conclusion respecting the future government of Rhodesia until the present rebellion had been suppressed.

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BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

At the meeting of the Legislative Council, on Monday, discussing the Provincial Contract, Mr. Abdulla M. Dharamsi, having expressed his gratification at the improved financial position shown by the Budget, remarked:—The Government of India deserves our thanks for refunding the sum of Rs. 5,00,000, which they had levied from this Presidency on the ground of exigencies of Imperial Finance. It appears that your Excellency's Government has submitted proposals for utilizing the sum so restored to the Government of India for its approval. It would have been satisfactory if this Council had been informed of the nature of these proposals. Members would then have had an opportunity of offering suggestions for the consideration of Government and of drawing attention to wants which might be usefully supplied. The opening balance this year is nearly double the minimum, and this substantial increase has enabled your Excellency's Government to make larger grants for Public Works, Education, Village Sanitation and Water-supply, &c., the allotments for which were and are still, I venture to think, in need of increase. My Lord, this is the last year of the Provincial Contract, and it is probable that by this time your Excellency's Government is negotiating the details of the next Provincial Contract with the Imperial Government. At a time, therefore, when the next contract is being or is shortly about to be settled it will not be considered amiss for members of this Council to make a few suggestions, and they may be permitted to express an hope that your Excellency in Council will be able to secure better terms than those hitherto granted. If an arrangement could be made fixing a definite contribution from Provincial to Imperial Finance for the next five years such an arrangement would be eminently desirable. The Provincial Government would then have a free hand and the Presidency would get the benefit of an increase in its revenue whether due to normal expansion or to material development and progress. If such an arrangement cannot, however, be come to, I feel sure that Government will do its best to obtain

A LARGER CONTRACT ASSIGNMENT.

It appears that whereas the Imperial Government receive nearly a half of the land revenue after taking into account the contract assignment of Rs. 77,14,000, it does not contribute anything towards the expenditure under that head. The whole of the expenditure which for this year is estimated at Rs. 69,05,000 and the greater portion whereof relates to Collection, Survey, Land Records, etc., falls upon Provincial Finance. Under other heads of revenue the expenditure is divided between the two Governments in proportion to their respective shares in the receipts. The result, therefore, is that although the contract assignment which is adjusted under the head of Land Revenue is nominally Rs. 77,14,000, yet when the expenditure which is borne exclusively by this Government is deducted therefrom not much is left. I humbly submit that this circumstance can be urged in support of a claim for a larger contract assignment.—Having urged that in arranging the new contract serious effort should be made to exclude from Provincial Finance a factor which has been introduced into it during the currency of the present contract, that of exchange compensation allowance, Mr. Dharamsi proceeded: If we had not to meet this unforeseen charge we should have saved during the period of the current contract over 25 lakhs of rupees and this amount would have been available for the material development of the Presidency. There are many things which we are in need of, and it is admitted that more funds are necessary for the material progress of the Province. It may be noted that the revised estimates show an increase of Rs. 1,30,000, in the receipts under the head of Excise. It appears that the increase in the Revenue is partly due to an increase in consumption. This circumstance is to be regretted, and it is to be hoped that the efforts of the department will be directed to bring it down so far as may be possible a diminution in consumption. Turning to the head of education, it is satisfactory to note that the grant is the highest allotted during the currency of the present contract. It is to be hoped that the full amount will be spent and the grant will be worked up to its total figure. The satisfaction felt at the increase of this grant is however marred by the withdrawal of the Government grant from the Elphinstone. It is a matter to regret that Government should have come to the conclusion that their contribution to the University should from this year cease. It cannot be said, my Lord, that the exigencies of Provincial Finance render this withdrawal in any way necessary.

THE CLAIMS OF MAHOMEDANS.

After some further remarks on the withdrawal of the University grant, Mr. Dharamsi proceeded: The special grant for Mahomedan education stands in the Budget at Rs. 6,000, and is a grant to the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay towards maintaining schools for secondary education for the benefit of the community. This grant was, I believe, first sanctioned in Sir Richard Temple's time and the Mahomedan community feel grateful to Government for continuing it. But, my Lord, I may be permitted to appeal to your Excellency for a larger grant for Mahomedan education. Although the High Schools and Colleges of this Presidency are open to all communities alike, it is a fact which cannot be gainsaid that the percentage of Mussalman students receiving high school and collegiate education is very small. Having regard to the proportion the Mussalman community bears to the total population of this Presidency the number studying in colleges and high schools is so small as to give cause for serious consideration and anxiety. If the figures for primary schools are examined it will be seen that the number of Mussalman pupils studying in those schools is fairly large and the percentage satisfactory. This shows that the Mussalmans are not so apathetic and indifferent towards education as is in some quarters represented. When, however, we come to the secondary schools the percentage is considerably reduced, but the contrast becomes pronounced when higher education is considered. In colleges the percentage is so small that it may be regarded practically as nil. This would seem to show that difficulties exist in the way of Mussalman students which prevent them from carrying on their studies in colleges. My Lord, those who are acquainted with this subject know that Mussalman students have to contend with peculiar difficulties, but I will not trouble the Council by going into the various causes that hamper the progress of the community in the matter of higher education. At present it will be sufficient for me to draw your Excellency's attention to the fact that one of such causes is the extreme poverty of the community and that Mussalman students find it absolutely beyond their means to pay college fees and defray the cost of living in large towns where the colleges are situate. This being the state of affairs, it is evident that the Mussalman community is unable to share in the benefit derived by the community at large from the expenditure on higher education. Similarly they derive very little benefit from the general provision for scholarships made in the Budget. My Lord, I must not be understood as in any way suggesting that the officers of the Educational Department are responsible for the state of affairs which exists at present. I have the satisfaction of knowing that the Director of Public Instruction and the Inspectors are only too anxious to give all legitimate encouragement to the progress of higher education amongst the Mussalman community. My friend, the Hon. Mr. Kirkham, is always ready to help us and I acknowledge this fact cheerfully. My object in drawing attention to this matter on the present occasion is to show that if regard be had to existing circumstances there ought to be no difficulty on the part of Government in increasing the grant for Mahomedan education or making a special provision by way of scholarships to assist Mussalman students in prosecuting their studies at colleges. As your Excellency is perhaps aware H. H. the Nizam's Government having made a grant to encourage collegiate education amongst the Mussalmans of this Presidency a sum of Rs. 600 a year has been placed at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, for the last four years. Out of this grant we have been able to support every year four or five students who would otherwise have been unable to attend college. The applications for these scholarships are so many and the cases of the applicants so deserving that the want of a larger fund for this purpose is sorely felt. If Government are pleased to make at least for some years a special provision on this account, I am convinced that a great stimulus will be given to the cause of higher education amongst Mussalmans for which the community will be ever thankful. Having drawn your Excellency's attention to this matter I am content to leave it into your Lordship's hands, with an earnest hope that your Lordship will take it into your favourable consideration.

THE GOVERNMENT LAW SCHOOL.

The next matter I will briefly touch upon is the much-needed reorganisation of the Government Law School in Bombay. The reform of this institution has been long pressed upon the attention of Government and ought not to be delayed any further. It appears that in the present year it is proposed to spend a considerable sum towards the improvement of the Law School Library. My Lord, the school as at present constituted and conducted does not serve any useful purpose. The object for which it exists is hardly carried out, and as matters stand it can scarcely be supposed that the improvement of the library will do any good. The Law School is attended not because of any benefit to be derived from the course of instruction given therein, but because it is compulsory for students under the regulations of the University to keep certain terms, at the Law School. If inquiries are made it will be found that so soon as students have attended the requisite number of lectures, which count for a term they discontinue their attendance, and cases are not unfrequent in which students do not care to sit out during the lectures. This would not be the case if any real benefit accrued from the instruction which is supposed to be imparted at this school. It is necessary that the Law School should be completely overhauled, and until a thorough reform is made the expenditure incurred upon the school is practically wasted. Schemes for reform were submitted to Government some years ago, and although at one time a substantial reform was contemplated nothing has been yet done. I believe it was stated some time ago that there was a financial difficulty in the way of carrying out the desired reform, but it appears from the figures in the present Budget that the receipts from fees exceed the expenditure. If want of sufficient funds was the only difficulty, it cannot be said to exist at present. But even if in addition to the income derived from fees a grant from provincial revenues is necessary, such a grant can not be very large and as the amount will be devoted to a useful purpose.—Having supported the contentions of Mr. Setalvad in regard to the proposed annexture by Government of the fees paid to the Clerk of the Insolvency Court, Mr. Dharamsi continued: The next subject I wish to refer to is village sanitation and water suppy. It is satisfactory to note that the grant under this head is the highest made during the currency of the present contract. The advantage from the large allotment made by Government can only be secured if the grant is fully utilized and I hope that this will be done. I notice that already this grant is reduced by a transfer of Rs. 15,000, and it is stated that further amounts may possibly be transferred hereafter if necessity arises. Let us hope no such necessity will arise, and that this grant will not be curtailed during the year. Before I conclude I wish to express satisfaction at the increase in the amount allotted for loans to cultivators and Takavi advances. It is not necessary to dwell on the advantages arising from these loans and advances and Government deserve the thanks of the public for increasing this allotment as funds permit.

LARGE BALANCES TO BE PROVIDED.

Mr. Pherozeshah Mehta, after joining in the acknowledgments already made of Lord Sandhurst's courtesy in acceding to the request of the non-official members to postpone consideration of the Budget, said that the financial statement of his friend, Mr. Nugent, was a somewhat disappointing one. He, for one, had looked for some statement in this closing year of the financial contract as to the needs and requirements of the Presidency from his friend, Mr. Nugent. While thanking him for the lucidity and admirable clearness of the statement he must express regret that this had not been done. They had often heard gloomy statements as to the financial condition of the Presidency, but year after year it was found that matters turned out more favourably than the Revenue member had anticipated. The tendency had been for the financial condition to be better at the end of each contract than at the beginning; but he could not help thinking that it was a somewhat unwise policy to be showing a good balance just at the time when a new arrangement was to be entered into with the Government of India. The only result was that the Supreme Government said: "Your needs are very small, and we shall cut you down. The year will not have such a large balance to show." No doubt negotiations had been going on with the Government of India already on the subject of the sixth contract.

Mr. Nugent: No, they have not.

Mr. Mehta: I am afraid, then, the negotiations will be greatly hurried.

Mr. Nugent: There is another seven months yet.

Mr. Mehta said that his honourable friend seemed to think that seven months was quite long enough to fight out sturdily every point of detail in connection with the new arrangement. But he thought that if Mr. Nugent fought as sturdily as he had done when a member of the Supreme Council for the interests of the Presidency his time would be fully occupied.

THE CLAIMS OF BOMBAY CITY.

Mr. Mehta proceeded to point out that a large part of the Budget Estimates under the head of liquor licenses did not legitimately belong to the Government Revenues. Under the Act of 1865 the whole of the revenues derived under this head in the city of Bombay were credited to the Muncipal funds for Municipal purposes, and this continued until, unfortunately for the city, the new Abkari Act passed the local Council in 1878. As originally drafted the Bill made no difference in this matter, but on detailed consideration the Honourable Mr. Ashburner brought forward an amendment for the money to be handed over to Government, for the purposes of taking it away from the Municipality, but for the convenience of the Abkari Department. A lump sum used to be fixed for repayment to the Municipality, and according to Mr. Ashburner's amendment it was fixed on the basis of the average proceeds of the previous ten years. His late lamented friend, the Hon'ble Mr. Sorabji Bengalee, on behalf of the Municipality, objected to this arrangement, and pointed out that the revenue and the liquor license was steadily increasing in spite of the objection, the amendment was passed, and from that time to this the Municipality has been claiming the full amount which has been recovered by the Department, the receipts on the licenses having steadily grown year by year. Seeing that the city had to pay three-fourths of the cost of its Police, while the mofussil Police cost was a provincial charge, he put it to the Council whether it was not right that the Municipality should receive the full amount which was due, and it seemed to him that the time had arrived when the Municipality might reasonably expect this measure of justice. After criticising the arrangement by which the cost of Assistant Collectors and Deputy Collectors is still charged to criminal justice, Mr. Mehta complained of the undermanning of the Judicial department. He urged that the principles laid down by the Government of India to the effect that men of experience and certain standing in judicial affairs should be appointed for magisterial work should be strictly observed, and regretted that they had been departed from in the case of the present acting appointment of the Fourth Presidency Magistrate. He had not a word to say against the present occupant of the post personally, but it seemed to him that the place should have been filled by some judicial officer of training and experience from the mofussil. He expressed his concurrence with what had fallen from Mr. Setalvad in regard to the fees still paid to the Court of the Insolvency Court. He did not think that in speaking of this as a public scandal Mr. Setalvad used too strong a phrase.

GOVERNMENT AND HIGHER EDUCATION.

One head of the Budget which he had perused with mingled feelings of satisfaction and regret was that of Education. The withdrawal of the Government grant to the University was contrary to the spirit under which the Indian Universities were founded. Their organisation most emphatically showed that they were meant to be State institutions of a very important kind, and hence it was that the Governor of the Presidency and no other person was to be the head of the University. In fact, the University was entitled to the sympathetic and fostering care of Government more than any other institutions in this Presidency. He could not help thinking that the reason put forward for this action was only the ostensible one, especially as the reasons assigned for the reduction of the grants had varied from time to time. Having alluded to the various reasons that have been alleged for, Mr. Mehta said there might have been some ground for grants to entirely cease if Government had adopted the proper course of consulting the Senate before taking action, especially as the Senate was an advisory body appointed by the Chancellor to advise him in regard to University matters. From the memorial which was to be presented in a few days to the University, Government would find that the needs of the institution are very great. It did seem strange that Rs 50,000 were carried away by the Clerk of the Insolvency Court for doing absolutely nothing while Government withdrew from the University a grant of only one-tenth of that amount. He only wished the University was as formidable as the other bodies which could save the Clerk of the Insolvency Court this sum ten years after the Finance Committee had said that work could readily be done on a salary of six hundred rupees per month. An impression prevailed in the Presidency in consequence of the withdrawal of the grant that Government were determined to carry out a policy of withdrawal in regard to higher education. He did not know that this was the case, but the action of Government had certainly created that impression. It seemed to him that such a policy would be disastrous in its political unwisdom, for he was certain that the control of higher education should as far as possible be retained in the hands of Government. Mr. Mehta then quoted at length from the report of the Education Commission for the purpose of showing that the Commission was not in favour of leaving the higher education to take care of itself, as Mr. Kirkham had suggested at the last Budget meeting. He also quoted from the late Mr. Justice Telang, a member of the Commission, to show how opposed he was to such a policy. He (Mr. Mehta) had nothing whatever to say against the increased grant being given to Primary Education. Much more ought to be done in that direction than had been done. But he could not help remarking, as pointed out in another place, that they ought not to rob Peter to pay Paul. He still hoped that if the withdrawal of Government from the direct control and management of institutions for higher education was a policy being thought of, it would not be undertaken. This brought him to the point raised by Mr. Dharamsi about the Law School. The necessity of making that institution into a College with a permanent Principal had again and again been admitted, but nothing whatever had been done. Mr. Mehta also renewed his appeal for Government to take up the Gujarat College and make it a State institution. He pointed out that, although it was endowed to the extent of two and a-half lakhs of rupees, and although Government paid Rs. 10,000 and the Municipality Rs. 3,000, the work was greatly hampered by lack of funds. But the additional amount that would have to be expended by Government in making it a full Government College would be comparatively small. Seeing that Poona and Bombay have Government Colleges, Guzerat was entitled to the same. It could no longer be said that there was no local demand, as suggested by Mr. Kirkham last year, for when his Excellency was at Ahmedabad, last February, the Municipality in their address of welcome asked for this to be done. Mr. Mehta also advocated an enhancement of the Government Grant made to the Ferguson College, which was only Rs. 3,000 as compared with Rs. 10,000 to the other aided institutions.

THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS FOR BOMBAY.

Mr. Mehta next thanked his Excellency on behalf of the Bombay Municipality for the grant of Rs. 50,000 towards school buildings in Bombay. At the same time he must express a little regret that his Excellency had given them to understand that they must not count on his liberality for years to come. He contended that Bombay had special claims on the Government in regard to primary education in the city, notwithstanding that it was an old hobby-horse of Mr. Kirkham to argue in the contrary direction. The point was this, that until the Act of 1880 was passed primary education in the city was entirely in the hands of the Government, and the Corporation only made a voluntary and discretionary contribution thereto. Since the passing of the Act, the Bombay Corporation had paid from year to year the sum required by the Director of Public Instruction. It was all very well for his friend, Mr. Kirkham, to say that the primary education was in the hands of a body called the Educational Local Fund up to the time, for, when stripped of all disguises, this fund was nobody else but Government themselves. The return asked for by Mr. Kirkham, and laid on the table that day, showed that Bombay was a perfect blank in regard to a building grant up to 1883, but the fault of that lay with Government since the primary education was in their hands up to that date. Had they done their duty by primary education good school houses would now exist in the city. Not having done so, there would be no injustice to the rest of the Presidency if they now came forward to make continuous grants to the Municipality for building purposes. He was intensely surprised when he read the speech of the late lamented Government, stating that the grant of Rs. 50,000 must be regarded as a part of maintenance grant for the years in consequence, of which the Municipality would have to pay a much larger sum. Nothing seemed to him more clear than that the section of the Act to which the letter referred did not apply to building grants; but only applied to ordinary items of maintenance. Mr. Mehta quoted the sub-sections of Bombay Act dealing with the subject to prove his contention, and further pointed out that the grant allotted by Government for the building of the Bhuleshwar school was given without any condition being made as to its maintenance. Mr. Naylor had drawn up the Act so carefully that it was not to be supposed that the words "accommodating school children" in the section under which this grant was made had been accidentally or unintentionally left out. The Corporation were sincerely anxious to do everything in their power to put primary education on a proper footing in the city. They were willing to pay their due share of the burden, but if Government were going to put such an unjust interpretation on the subject as that indicated in the letter of Government, the Corporation would say, in justice to the rate-payers, whose money they held in trust, that they would not build unless they were met in an equal spirit of "give and take." They would instead of buildings expend the money on renting better existing buildings. Bombay had special claims on the sympathy and help of Government in the matter of primary education, and he trusted his Excellency would find it possible to revise the prospects held out in the letter to the Corporation.

SOME USEFUL SUGGESTIONS.

Mr. N. N. Wadia said: I join in the appeal that has been made to your Excellency in doing all that is possible for securing a fair contribution as is possible to the Provincial Funds. Hon. members have suggested many objects to which they would desire contributions should be made by Government, but knowing that the resources of the Provincial Government are limited, unless an enhanced grant is available, I can fully recognise the difficulties Government have to contend with, having only some 3½ crores of rupees at their disposal for all purposes. I would however in passing point out that the item of opium Commission of Rs. 46,000 ought to appear under the Head of Imperial, inasmuch as all the revenue from opium is drawn by the Imperial Government. Again, the expenditure under the Pilgrim's Act, of Rs. 20,000, ought to be defrayed by the Imperial Government as the administration of the Act is for the benefit of India. I congratulate the Government on the larger grant that has been made to education, and fully endorse what has fallen from my friend, the Hon. Mr. Mehta, regarding the contribution to the building fund for primary schools, for which he has pleaded on behalf of the people of Bombay, I can confirm what he says as to the feeling in the Municipal Corporation regarding the Municipal grant. Knowing, however, the interest that your Excellency has taken in the matter of the buildings for primary schools, I trust it will be possible to agree to the arrangement as to the annual payment towards the interest and sinking fund on the loan which the Bombay Corporation was asked to raise for the purpose of the Joint note, which the Hon. Mr. Kirkham and myself prepared in February last, at the request of your Excellency. There is no doubt that a larger contribution for education will be necessary as years roll on. In my opinion, 5·7 per cent. of the total expenditure is not adequate. As regards the teachers in the Municipal schools referred to by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, I can say that our experience in Bombay schools is that we cannot get a sufficient number of trained men particularly is this the case on the Guzerati side, though we are anxious to secure trained men. As regards the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute lack of funds alone prevent us from extending its operations, the income being only about Rs. 60,000 per annum, which is just sufficient for the departments in which instruction is at present given. If more funds are forthcoming the extension would be possible. Your Excellency is aware that in Western countries the different guilds and the duties under the Beer Act contribute large sums for technical and industrial education, and I can say that much larger sums are necessary in India before any extension of technical or industrial instruction is practicable.

Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, in the course of his remarks, said: It would, I think, be considered a benefit if it can be arranged that the Provincial Budget could be discussed earlier in the year than it has been for the last three years. The Government Press has been said by the offical members, not to blame for this lateness. But at the same time, I cannot well see, why Bombay cannot well manage the matter as expeditiously as Madras or Bengal. These latter provinces discuss their budgets in April, or thereabouts. I know, under the present system, it does not matter at all, as far as the particular year is concerned, when you discuss the budget. But, at the same time, it would be desirable to do so earlier. Another particular, which, I am sure, the Government of Bombay will attend to, is the equality of treatment with other provinces in contributions to the Supreme Government, and allotments for local expenditure. There exists a great inequality in this particular, at present, and it becomes still greater when the incidence of taxation per head of population is taken into consideration. Then again there is some injustice in the divisions of revenue made. The Government of India take a share in heads of revenue, which show great expansion, and derive a continuously growing revenue without having to contribute for it in any manner whatever.

REVENUE SETTLEMENTS.

Going to particular heads, the land revenue, as anticipated, does not show any great expectations, and I hope proper care will be taken to see that the actual result does not exceed the expectation. In this connection, I may be permitted to call once more the attention of Government to the yet unredressed grievances of the Khotes in the Deogad Taluka, of the Ratnagiri Collectorate. The parties affected there have become well-nigh helpless; for their ultimate resort is the Government, and if Government continue to look with complacency at their condition, they have no means left to get redress. Some of the Revision Settlements that have already taken place have pressed very hard upon the agriculturist in different parts of the Presidency, and I hope, care will be taken in the settlements to be undertaken not to commit the old mistakes. I may also in the same connection refer to the petition sent up by a large number of cultivators in the Chikhali Taluka, Surat District, and request Government to give a sympathetic ear to their complaints. Speaking of agriculturists, one is naturally led to refer to the matter of advances to the cultivators. It is very satisfactory to note that a liberal allotment has been made for that purpose. But I would, even at the risk of being called a rider of hobby-horses, repeat the desire that these loans should be advanced to the cultivators, at a rate lower than what is being charged at present. I know the minimum limit allowed is 4½ per cent., but in several places we find loans advanced at rates as high as 6½ per cent. I do not lose sight here of the fact that this Government has got to pay the Government of India interest at the rate of 4 per cent., and the difference in these two rates, although it apparently shows a profit, may not always really do so. But it may be safely, I think, suggested that this is a matter which deserves to be properly represented to the Government of India, who now can raise any amount of money at very low interest. As it is the total of expenditure under the head of interest has been always less than the revenue since 1892-93, and I hope that even under existing conditions there is room for relaxation, although it may be a small one. The profit for five years comes to Rs. 2,97,000 and gives about 59,000 per each year. The conditions on which those loans are advanced and the formalities that have to be observed, although quite necessary do I think afford room for simplification. In several places the complaint is, that the poor cultivator does not get the advance when he wants it, and has also to secure the good offices of the village officers before he can get any advance at all—good offices, which he does not always obtain without having to pay for them.

FORESTS AND POLICE.

Under Forests the revenue and expenditure show much stability, but yet the profit is more than Rs. 700,000 a year, and I think, there is room for allowing greater indulgence to grazing and forest rights of the people. I am not aware yet that this Government has made any arrangements to carry out the wishes of the Government of India, and there seems to prevail on the part of the subordinate officials of the department and the revenue authorities misapprehension about the real intentions of Government, causing much unnecessary fear and inconvenience to poor people. The police has been completely reorganised, and the people have to thank Government for it. I only hope that this reorganisation will put a stop to misconduct on the part of the police, of which several very glaring instances have even this year come to light. Under this head we find a sum of Rs. 4,000 budgetted as provision for police at Surat to relieve the military guard. There is no explanation given as to the necessity of this provision, and it does not appear why it has become impossible to leave matters as they have been. This sum might well have been saved to be given to the University.

A SYSTEM OF CRAM.

Dealing with education subject, he said: I am afraid the young children attending schools are being overworked at the expense of real knowledge and taking their home lessons together with school hours, we find, that for them it is all work and no play, and they are condemned, therefore, to become dull and lose all originality. Five or six hours of schoolwork and two or three hours home-work is too much for them. To remedy these things it will be necessary to devote more funds to their education. These schools must be provided with teachers who will not be obliged to eke out the miserable pay they at present obtain by following other avocations, and children must have more room and appliances for play and exercise, and the methods of teaching must be improved. All this, of course, will require more money. The notions, too, about primary education must be entirely changed, and there must be imported more substance in that education. Passing higher we have the same complaint about teachers in our high schools. The pays there ought to be increased, and the department ought to be made more attractive to our educated men. The allowance made in this Budget, though larger than that in the previous years is not large enough. It is small if taken by itself. As regards the withdrawal of the grant from the University, I need not take up the time of the Council by repeating what everybody knows, viz., the most people outside the Executive Government consider that the step was very improper. The matter has been very well discussed in the Senate of the University, and your Lordship, I trust, even now in consideration of the popular opinion—an opinion not of impractical agitation mongers, but of sober and influential men, will see your way to reconsider the subject and allow the grant to continue.—After some further remarks, Mr. Khare concluded: I would congratulate Government on the successful management of the finances of the presidency. No arrangements, however, carefully made, can be absolutely perfect. But all the same, the public of the presidency must be grateful for the untiring vigilance that has been exercised for their benefit. We must also recognise the great pressure of work under which the Hon'ble Mr. Mover has had to prepare the statement that he has authorised this year. But I hope that he will not call this Council a circus, and some of us performers in it. We are all in a sense performing on this great stage of the world. But some consideration is due to those who have to do their work here without being paid for it.

WANTED LIVELIER DISCUSSIONS.

Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak criticised the method of presenting and discussing the Budget, and urged that insufficient information was given by honourable members. The Budget itself, he remarked, is placed before us at a time when it has ceased to be a Budget, and when probably reappropriations have commenced to be made from the different heads. It is a Budget which is sanctioned by the Government of India, and we have no power to alter a single item in the same. It is in fact a dead Budget, and I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Member in its charge in holding that our examination of its contents is little better than a post mortem dissection. It could not be otherwise. The only thing to be noted is, that it is not we the non-official members of the Council that are responsible for this state of things. We could as well dissect a living as a dead Budget; but we are helpless in the present case, inasmuch as the right of choosing the subjects for our dissection rests entirely with Government. To come to the point, however, I may give a number of such cases, where a discussion of the subject is rendered practically impossible by the Government withholding from us the information required. I can understand Government refusing to supply us the official papers intended for its own use. But we do not ask for a particular official document. What we want is a full explanation of the Financial Statement, so as to make the discussion upon it a really useful debate. For if the purposes of the Act of 1892 are to be carried out, they can be done only by supplying to us officially a full explanation of the Financial Statement.

WHAT IS WANTED.

After some further remarks, Mr. Tilak said: The principal sources of Provincial revenue have been yielding an increasing revenue every year; and if Provincial Finances are not burdened with unforseen charges like those on account of the Exchange Compensation Allowance, and for which, I hope, this Government will claim an additional allotment in the next Contract, we shall have sufficient funds for carrying out improvements most needed by the people; and there will be no necessity for withdrawing such small grants as those assigned to the University in previous years. We want more money for technical, agricultural, primary, and higher education, in fact education of all kinds; and it is a mistake to suppose that any one of them has attained its maximum development. I trust, therefore, that Government would not be so unkind as to discontinue the small annual grant to the University, for which funds can be easily found even now from some of the lump sums entered on the expenditure side in the Civil Budget Estimate. I wanted to make a few remarks about the Provincial Contract arrangement; but as nothing is yet known about the details of the next Provincial Contract, it is useless to say anything on the point. I hope, however, that the principal heads of the Provincial revenue will continue to show the same favorable results, as they have done during the period of the current Contract, and that, instead of allowing this revenue to be absorbed by the growth of some departments or by the reorganisation of the higher appointments in others, your Excellency's Government will be pleased to carry out some of the most needed reforms in the Educational, Medical, Agricultural, Judicial, and similar other departments, as weil as to mitigate the hardship caused by the working of the Forest Rules. These are some of the principal grievances and demands of the people, and Provincial revenue cannot be better utilised than for making provisions for the growing demands of the people for improving their material condition and for removing their grievances.

His Excellency the President then, shortly before 6 o'clock, adjourned the Council until the following afternoon, at 1-45 p.m.

PUBLIC COMPANY MEETINGS.

THE AURANGABAD S. AND M. COMPANY, LIMITED.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Aurangabad Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Limited, held at the registered office of the company on Tuesday the following resolutions were passed:—

I. That the audited statement of accounts of the company for the six months from 1st January to 30th June 1896 be approved of.

II. That the balance of Rs. 61,837-12-11 standing to the credit of profit and loss account be appropriated as under:—

	Rs.	as.	p.
(a). Transfer to Depreciation Account	20,000	0	0
(b). Dividend for the half-year ended 30th June 1896 at Rs. 6) per share	37,080	0	0
(c). Balance to be carried forward	4,757	12	11
Total	61,837	12	11

MESSRS. KEMP & CO.

The following is the report of the directors of Kemp and Company, Limited, for the year ending 30th June, to be presented at the shareholders' meeting on Tuesday next:—The board of directors now submit to the shareholders the fourteenth annual report showing the working of the company for the year ending the 30th of June, 1896. The debts and liabilities as shown in the balance-sheet, amounting to Rs. 49,295-3-9 have since been liquidated. Laboratory and godown: Plant and Furniture Fittings.—It is proposed that the sum of Rs 4,654-1-1 be written off for depreciation.

Profit and Loss Account.—The balance of profit and loss account is Rs. 62,708-2-10 which the directors recommend to be disposed of as

WRITERS AND READERS.

An old and leading firm of publishers have made a change which is interesting in view of the controversy caused by Sir Walter Besant's Belfast speech. In future this firm are to subscribe for novels to the booksellers at 4s. a copy, with, of course, the usual discount allowance besides. When novels are not subscribed the price of 4s. 2d. will continue to hold.

Dr. Parker's volume, "Might Have Been," is finished, and will be published by Messrs. Ghatto and Windus some time in September. As the sub-title, "Some Life Notes," would indicate, it consists of snatches of autobiography and reminiscence. One can understand the bearing of the sub-title, but the meaning of the main title, "Might Have Been," is hardly clear in advance. No doubt the reason for its use will be forthcoming in the volume itself, which, anyhow, contains references to many well-known men. These include Dean Stanley, Dr. Lightfoot, Spurgeon, Henry Ward Beecher, John B. Gough, and others who are still with us.

The new Hardy in the collected edition of the novelist's writings will be ready immediately. It is "A group of Noble Dames," and has a preface in which Mr. Hardy continues his delightful glimpses of himself. This series of tales arose out of the genealogies of old country families, and suchlike materials. Mr. Hardy takes the opportunity of expressing his sense of the courtesy and kindness of "several brightbeyed noble dames still in the flesh," who, since the first portion of the tales appeared in periodicals six or seven years ago, have given him interesting comments and conjectures on some of the narratives. The several commentators, of course, identified the tales, which they discussed as being connected with their own families or residences.

"They have," Mr. Hardy goes on with his thanks, "shown a truly philosophic absence of prejudice in their regard of those incidents whose relation has tended more distinctly to dramatise than to eulogise their ancestors." In the same way, it seems, Mr. Hardy has received details of other singular events connected with old family histories, but he does not promise ever to write "A Second Group of Noble Dames." Yet he speaks in great praise of the material for stories which may be found in the pedigrees of county families. They may on the surface appear to be as barren of any touch of nature as a table of logarithms, but go below the dust and the dates and they become palpitating drama.

The Queen has accepted the dedication of a book on "The Castles of England" which is being prepared by Sir James D. Mackenzie. It will be published in two large volumes by Mr. Heinemann, who promises the first one for the autumn. The mission of the book is to record all that is known at the end of the nineteenth century with regard to every ancient castle in England. This has involved endless research in many quarters, since about six hundred castles have to be noticed. Those situated in the Home, the Southern, and the Midland counties will first be treated. The second volume is to deal with the Western and the Northern counties, and both volumes will be fully illustrated.

Mr. John Lane is to publish a work by Mr. M. Oppenheim on "The Administration of the Royal Navy." Portions of it have been appearing in the "English Historical Review," and have been attracting some attention. The work will probably be completed in three volumes, but each volume will, so to speak, be self-contained. The first volume, which comes down as far as the Commonwealth, will include six illustrations two hand-coloured fascimiles of old drawings which have not hitherto been reproduced. Mr. Oppenheim is to sketch the administration of the Navy right up to our own times.

The August number of the "Bookman" says:—"Mr. Alfred Harmsworth has at length decided to produce his magazine in October. His preparations for this venture have extended over some years, and he has bought thousands of pounds worth of matter, so that final publication is to be made without pressure. Mr. Beeches Wilson edits the magazine, under Mr. Harmsworth's general direction. It is said at the same time that Mr. Silas K. Hocking's religious magazine is almost ready. It is somewhat on the lines of the "Quiver," and is to be called the "TempleMagazine."

Mrs. Lynn Linton's new novel, "Dulcie Everton," will be published in two volumes by Messrs. Chatto in September. "The Maker of Moons," the new novel by Mr. Robert W. Chambers, now appearing serially, will be issued in volume form by Messrs. Putnam at the end of September. Mrs. Croker has given the name "In the Kingdom of Kerry, and Other Stories," and the volume of Irish tales of modern life which will appear from her pen at an early date. Mr. John Lane announces a new story by Mr. Harry Lander, the author of "Stages on the Journey." It is called "Weighed in the Balance." Mr. Heinemann will have "The Reds of the Midi," a translation from Felix Gras, ready soon, as also Miss Adeline Sergeant's new novel, "The Failure of Sybil Fletcher." Mr. Lane will publish before Christmas a volume to be called "Make Believe," for Mr. H. D. Lowry, author of "Women's Tragedies." It consists of certain short stories about a man and a girl-child, his friend. Mr. Robinson, who illustrated Stevenson's "Child's Garden of Verses" last year, is doing some pictures for it. Mr. W. Pett Ridge's new book of short stories, called "An Important Man, and Others," will be published immediately by Messrs. Ward, Lock and Bowden. Interspersed among the stories are a few of his well-known sketches from the "St. James's Gazette."

Mr. C. D. Gibson, the American artist, has prepared a new book of drawings, which Mr. John Lane is to publish in the autumn. Mr. Edward Whymper's volume on Chamonix and the Mont Blanc range is now being printed, and will be ready within the next few weeks.—Messrs. Kegan Paul have arranged that Major Arthur Lennard's volume "How We Made Rhodesia" shall be published at once. He was one of the pioneers in Rhodesia, and here he gives his experiences and observations. One of the first books to be issued by Mr. Murray when the autumn publishing season begins, will be Mr. Thomas E. Taylor's reminiscences of blockade-running during the American Civil War. The volume is likely to prove a picturesque personal record of adventures, risks, and escapes. Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare's reminiscences, entitled "The Story of My Life," will be published by Mr. Allen early in October.

A work by Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare, entitled "The Story of My Life, containing, in addition to the subject matter, a number of reminiscences and anecdotes of famous people—Tennyson, Carlyle, Scott, Shelley, Ruskin, Dickens, Landor, the Brownings and Arnold's Lady Blessing on, Lord Houghton, &c., amongst others—will be published early in October by Mr. George Allen. The three volumes will be illustrated by photogravure plates and woodcuts.

Among the interesting books of travel and adventure which may be expected in the coming season there are two which Mr. John Murray will publish. One of the two is the Rev. Walter Weston's account of his wanderings and explorations among the Japanese mountains. Many of the spots which he has visited in the Alps of Central Japan have been seldom, if ever, visited by Europeans. Mr. Weston is a member of the Alpine Club; and he was for some time British chaplain at Kobe, in Japan. His book will be in one volume, and will contain a map and illustrations. The second work to be entitle "Running the Blockade," is a narrative of the author, Mr. T. E. Taylor's "adventures, risks, and escapes" during the American Civil War. It is to be illustrated by Mr. R. T. Pritchett, and will contain several maps. Mr. Murray has also nearly ready for publication Mr. Edward Whymper's Chamonix and the Range of Mont Blanc.

Messrs. Blackwood and Sons have in the press a new work by Mr. Walter B. Harris, who, by the way contributes to the August "Blackwood" a very interesting article on his recent adventurous trip to the Atlas mountains. The new book describes Mr. Harris's recent journey from the Black Sea, through Batoum, Tiflis, Tabriz, and Persian Kurdistan to Baghdad. Messrs. Blackwood will also publish shortly Sir Herbert Maxwell's "Dumfriesshire and Galloway" in their series of County Histories of Scotland to which Dr. Charles Rampini's "Moray and Nairn" will be added at a later date. Dr. Rampini is Sheriff-Substitute of both these counties.

Mr. Henry Farrar, whose forthcoming Index of Marriages in the "Gentleman's Magazine" (1731-1868) as announced on a former occasion, also proposes to complete a similar Index to the Deaths and Biographical Notices in the same publication. Part of this second proposed work has already been published. But the obituary and biographical notices which it details cover only the first half century of the magazine's existence, 1731 to 1780. This was Mr. Farrar's first attempt at indexing. It was the success of this first venture that induced him to undertake a complete Index of Marriages. The second portion of the Birth Index will therefore cover the eighty-eight years from 1780 to 1868. It will probably fill several volumes. The Index of Births will fill five volumes, or parts, the first of which is expected to be issued in October. The subscription list for the Marriage Index was open until the 15th of August. The publishers of both works will be Messrs. Swan Sonnenschein and Co.

The "Oracle Encyclopedia" will very soon be complete, with the issue of its fifth and last volume. The "Oracle," which Mr. W. Egerton Eastwick has been editing is one of Sir George Newnes's enterprises. As a universal provider of information in the fewest words, the "Oracle" is one of the best works in print. The copious illustrations are well selected, and are very helpful.

Mr. Elliot Stock is publishing immediately Mr. W. A. Morley's "Entomological Notes for Collectors." The work contains a list of butterflies and moths to be found in each month of the year, and is fully illustrated.

NOTICES.

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TESTIMONIALS.

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c."

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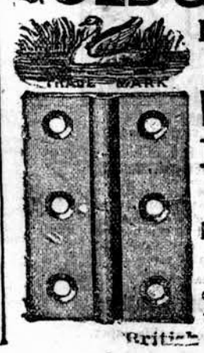

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Having regard to an UNTRUE STATEMENT made by an Advertiser of Phosphodyne, viz., "The only Medicine of that name granted Certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks," Dr. Lalor invites the attention of the public to the following copy of a letter received from Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks:—

THE PATENT OFFICE, TRADE MARKS BRANCH, 25, Southampton Buildings, London, W.C., 27th November, 1894.

SIR,—Adverting to your letter of the 22nd instant, enclosing an Advertisement (apparently taken from some Indian newspaper) relating to "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne," I am directed to inform you that the Comptroller does not find that the combination of devices (Locomotive, Ship, Royal Arms, &c.), with those words (and others), appearing in the Advertisement, has been registered at this office in the Class (Class 3) to which Medicines for human use belong; and the word "Phosphodyne" has not been so Registered EXCEPT IN YOUR NAME. The official number of your registration of the label with Hercules and the Lion and the words "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne or Vital Elixir" is 5317, and its date is 3rd May, 1876; your registration of the word "Phosphodyne" by itself, as an "OLD" Trade Mark, is numbered 13537, and is of date 26th October, 1877.

The Comptroller will be happy to afford you any further assistance in his power in connection with the matter.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
(Signed) W. J. F. TOMLINSON.

the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883

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PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite Increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Beware of vile Imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.
MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

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Don't use Boiled Soap for the Toilet.

VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimples in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

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Barley Water made from
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Barley
and nicely flavoured with lemon.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
"SANITAS" POWDER is non-poisonous and fragrant, and disinfects (by slow evaporation) the active oxygenated and aromatic healthful vapours of Pine and Eucalyptus Forests.
1.—Place in saucers about the room.
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4.—Sprinkle it over all drains twice a week.
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7.—For disinfecting walls, ceilings, cattle trucks and slaughter-houses, make the powder into a wash or milk by admixture with water and apply it in that form.
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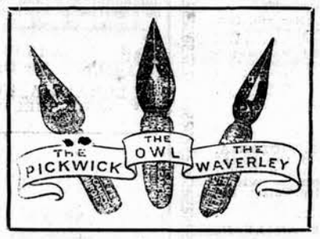

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HEALTHY BILE.

When the Liver is not making Healthy Bile, or insufficient quantity, the Blood becomes impure, the groundwork of disease, and produces Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Headaches, Moping, Melancholy, Gout, Rheumatism, and nearly every form of disease.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It prevents Diarrhœa, and removes it in the early stages.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT"
assists the functions of the LIVER, BOWELS, SKIN, and KIDNEYS by Natural Means; thus the Blood is freed from POISONOUS or other HURTFUL MATTERS. It is impossible to overstate its great value. THERE IS NO DOUBT that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SEVERE ILLNESS. Without such a simple precaution, the JEOPARDY of LIFE is IMMENSELY INCREASED.

SCARLET FEVER, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable Disease.—"I have been a nurse for upwards of ten years, and in that time have nursed cases of scarlet fever, pyæmia, erysipelas, measles, gangrene, cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S FRUIT SALT, which has kept my blood in a pure state. I recommended it to all my patients during convalescence. Its value as a means of health cannot be overestimated.—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE. "April 21st, 1894."

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I enjoyed phenomenal health, and in my opinion it was undoubtedly owing to the daily use of your "Fruit Salt," the beneficial qualities of which I had previously found in England. I have no hesitation in saying that my life was preserved by it.
On my way home I had a severe attack of intermittent fever, the sea was rough, and the ship's medical attendant was (as that officer usually is) prostrate with "mal de mer," and unable to attend to anyone. The fever gained and gained on me, but after a few doses of ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" I at last fell into a refreshing sleep, and found on awakening that the int se thirst had gone, and long before I had arrived at Aden was as well as I had ever been in my life. I am, dear Sir, Yours truly, ANGLO-AFRICAN.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'" without you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. Prepared only at
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LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

And see that each Jar bears Justus von Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across the Label.

J. Liebig

FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Invaluable for India as an Efficient Tonic in all cases of Weakness.
Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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very efficacious for Horses in my Regt.
LIEUT.-COL. BLUMENTHAL, 2nd Dragoon Regt.

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming.
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
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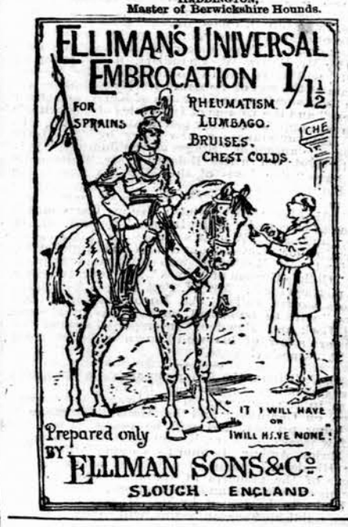
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.



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Yours truly, C. ALGERNON MOREING."

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COD LIVER OIL
Scientifically prepared by Möller's Patented Process.
HIGHEST PRICES AT NINETEEN

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS.
The only oil free from Hydroxyls (which abound in emulsions and solutions), and consequently from the unpleasant flavour, "aftertaste," or "repetition," and yet a most powerful and valuable therapeutic.
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